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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 29 BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Feb.	DELTA –		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § –		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA –	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA –		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		16,903
9th ,,	DEVANHA –	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA –		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA –	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,080
3rd May	DELTA –	CHINA x –	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA –		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA –	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA –	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Feb. –	Dalgoma ‡ –	5,809
22nd ,, –	Morvada –	8,193
7th March	Mandala –	8,246
21st ,, –	Dumana –	8,600
4th April –	Manela –	8,303
18th ,, –	Matiana –	8,965
2nd May. –	Domala –	8,441
23rd ,, –	Mashobra –	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

5th Feb.	Obra*	–	5,462
10th ,,	Ula*	–	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore*	–	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x	–	6,813
22nd ,,	China	–	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore *	–	5,252
18th March	Soudan †	–	6,695
24th April	Sicilia †	–	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Feb. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
4th ,, –	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
6th ,, ..	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa
7th ,, –	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
8th ,, –	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi.

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Managing Director.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 1,19,76,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 59,88,000
(30-9-23).	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

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Branch ..... Ahmedabad

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THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,60,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,409

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$28,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 5,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

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SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.

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N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I-E.

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Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
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One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

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AD. 17

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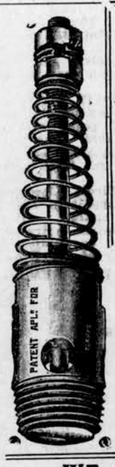

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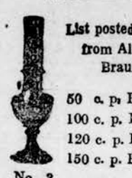

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THE ONLY PLACE in India where

HYDROCELE

Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced !

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBRY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

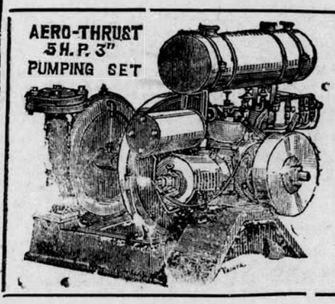
Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption. Simple Reliable.
Price .. .. *on application*

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to:—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
67, Apollo St., Fort.



Aerotbrust Pumping Sets,
FOR
Agriculturists & Contractors Use
M. K. E. Hand Hoes, Hand Ploughs &c.
Sole Agents :
S. Navalkar & Sons,
316; Princess Sreet; Bombay 2;
Branch ; Poona City.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

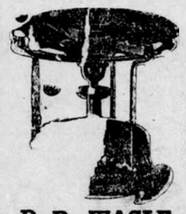
PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents :—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 166 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 10/-only. Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

GRATIS & POST FREE

Do you want to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oil and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very cheap cost ? If so, please write for our booklet "The Art of Perfumery" which will be sent post free to any address.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
1, Hospital Street, Dharamtala, CALCUTTA

Art is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art,

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTH STORES OWNERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER SURPLUS FURNITURE OF THE BRANCH SHOPS OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ld., at their godown situate just opposite to Thacker Brothers and near the Bhagirathi Stores, all specially made-to-order furniture including shelfstands of various sizes, writing tables strong counters, looking glasses, etc., etc.

Surplus furnitures of the branches of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.

The above furniture is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CUMBALLA HILL OR BREACH CANDY, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Girdharlal Nihalchand and Sheth Mangaldas Ranchordas, Transferees of Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Nathalal Amthalal, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferees of Mortgage under Indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th March, 1921, made between Nathalal Amthalal of the one part and Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Ramdas of the other part and under Transfer of Mortgage, dated 7th December, 1922, made between Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Ramdas of the one part and Nathalal Amthalal of the second part and Girdharlal Nihalchand and Mangaldas Ranchordas of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other land, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 528, New No. AB/2132, Old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 6C/7128, Cadestral No. 605 and is together with the other premises assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3404 (IFF) and Street No. 103A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji F. Kallianwalla, on or towards the North by private passage belonging to the said Sorabji F. Kallianwalla and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the other property of the ——

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GOOLA OR GOLWAR LANE, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Suleman H. Sayani, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manekji Jamshedji Mistry, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 7th June, 1921, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of the street or lane, commonly called the Goola or Golwar Lane, being in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 660, Collector's New No. 5587 and New Survey No. 3884 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and A Ward No. 2558 and Street Nos. 12-14 and bounded on the East by th eproperty of Godabai, widow of Madosaden Cassinath, on the West by the Goola Lane aforesaid, on the North by the property of Doongersy Ookerdas and on the South by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please appiy to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VERSOWA ROAD, ANDHERI.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Sulleman Janmahomed and Bros, the Owners, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, guest house, outhouse, motor garage and two wells standing thereon situate at Versowa Road, Ambali in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 4577 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Public Road, from Andheri Station to Versowa Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shivgangabai Dhanjibhoy Mehta, partly by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Behram Bhicaji Patel and on or towards the West by a public passage, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under part of plot No. 12 of Survey No. 92 bearing entry No. 553C and plot No. 3 and parts of Nos. 1 and 2 of No. 93 bearing entry No. 672C and formerly assessed by the Special Officer Building Sites now Salsette Development Officer under non-Agricultural plot or Survey No. 3 of Ambali and now assessed by the Notified Area Committee (Andheri circle) under house No. 88A Versowa Road and being the final plot No. 13 of the Town Planning Scheme Andheri No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Owners at their office at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

125, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 CASES NEWMANS FORT-REVIVER (NON ALCOHOLIC) LIQUEUR TONIC.

Under Instructions from the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

One lot of about 40 cases Newman's Fort-Reviver (non alcoholic) a Liqueur Tonic.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GUM MASTIC, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

15 cases Gum Mastic (slightly damaged by water).

By order of the Office concerned.

2 Multigraph Machines, one being "The Gammeter Printer No. 36" complete and the other "Compo Type No. 10" complete.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English)
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Pair Pegoo Pony in harness.
1 Arab Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Chestnut Waler horse going in harness very quiet.
1 Glass fronted miniature Landaulette in very good order.
1 American six-20-30 H. P. in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under insructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 697 of 1911. (Husein Ebrahim v/s. Fatmaboo widow of Ebrahimchand and others) and pursuant to the authority given to him by the order made herein bearing date the 20th of September 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts situate on the East side of Ripon Road in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the East by a Mosque in the tenure of occupation of the trustees of the Aras Musjid, on the South by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the West partly by Ripon Road aforesaid and partly by property in course of acquisition for the Board being the subject of case No. 155 of the Board's scheme, and on the North by land forming the subject of case No 156 of the said scheme which said premises form portion of premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3540 and by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 3970 (5) and 4069 (2) and under street No. 157D, and 256A.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Ripon Road containing by admeasurement 409 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13719 and New Survey No. 1/3540 and assessed by the Asssessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property firstly described under E Ward Nos. 3970 (4). 3970 (5), and 4069 (2) and Street Nos. 157D 157E & 256A Ripon Road and Moreland Road and bounded on the North partly by Mosque and partly by the property firstly described, on the South by the property of , on the East by Madanpura Lane and on the West by the Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STEAM SHIPS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. A.M. Jivanji.

S.S. "KUMARIHAMI"—with her tackle apparel and mast, Engine, Boiler and other articles. Length 119.42—Breadth 21.90,—Depth 11.82—Gross tonnage—251.77 registered tonnage 135.95.

S.S. "SARASVATI"—with her tackle apparel and mast, Engine, Boiler and other articles. Length—112, Breadth—21.25, Depth 11.75, Gross tonnage 201.44, registered tonnage 73.77.

S.S. "PARVATI"—with her tackles, apparel and mast, Engine, Boiler and other articles. Length —112, Breadth —21.25, Depth —11.75, Gross tonnage —205.45, registered tonnage —75.03.

All the steamers are now lying in the stream at Princess Dock off Mazagaon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

Auction sale of valuable and unclaimed Booked and unbooked articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY SATURDAY, 2nd Feb., 1924, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th, February, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, Booked & Unbooked Aritioles, & Unclaimed Bags of Rice Wheat, Joowar, Salt, Husk, C. I. Sheets, Round and Flat Iron, Casks of Alum, Cases Tea, Soap, Empty tins Drums, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Real Romance of Circus Life!
A Drama par excellence!

"SAWDUST"

(5 Reels)

A Picture worthy of the West-End.

"SAWDUST"

Starring the incomparable, athletic Universal Star

GLADYS WALTON

The story involves the experiences of a little circus girl. Through the efforts of "Runner" Bayne, a circus gambler, Nita is given a home with Colonel and Mrs. Wentworth, a lonely old Virginia couple, whose own daughter disappeared in her youth and has never been found. By clever make-up in providing an identifying scar Nita is received by the old couple as their own daughter. Everyone is happy until Phillip Lesseway, a lawyer, learns that Nita was a circus girl. He accuses her of fraud. However, a reconciliation is eventually effected through their mutual love and the affection of the Colonel.

"SAWDUST"

"See the largest and most mammoth collection of wild and ferocious animals ever assembled under the Big Tops! See Dodo, the Dog-faced Boy, The Wild Man of Borneo—Eat's 'em alive! The Fat Lady, the Human Skeleton, the Greatest collection of Human Freaks the human eye has ever beheld!"

"SAWDUST"

The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a 2-Reel screaming Century Comedy

"HOLD ON"

To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only
TO-MORROW AT 10 p.m. only
"PARTNERS OF THE TIDE"
A tale of the Sea and of the men who go down to the sea in ships.
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 6 p. m.
ROBERT BORES VARIETY COMPANY

Empire Theatre.

To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"MY LADY'S DRESS."
Featuring
GLADYS COOPER.

Empress Theatre.

To-day & To-morrow at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MONNA VANNA"
Featuring Miss
LEE PARRY.

IMPERIAL

To-Night
Presents
Pathe Serial
Four popular and favourite Stars.
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring

Doris Kenon		Arline Pretty	
Second Week		4,	Episodes
4th,	Episode.	False	Locket
5th,	,,	Air	Lock
6th,	,,	Flower	Death
7th,	,,	Fire	Trap

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 5-15, 7, 8 45. and 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30, P. M.
Special Charity Show on 5th February Tuseday at 3-15 and 5, p. m.
Indian Drama
KALA—NAG
(Kohinoor Photo-Play)
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone No. 25152.

TO-MORROW, ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1924.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed from Robert Catalogue solid teak and blackwood carved and plain household and office furniture, Cottage piano, pianola, steel safe fitted with Chubb's lock gramophone with records pictures ornament glass crockery and plated-ware at Raval Building, opp. N. Powel and Co., Lamington Road.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table chairs, Robert pattern sideboard with carved railing dumbwaiter large drawing room sofa and corner Cabinets velvet lined large drawing room sofa piano, pianola, large and small roll top writing tables file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets with sofa, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, gramophone fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden beds, steel safe wooden baba cot, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.
9th and 10th Chapters of
PLUNDER
The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
Starring
The world famous beauty
PEARL WHITE
ALSO
SNUB POLLARD
In another new Comedy in 2 reels
Bombay's favourite Comedian.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, Daily.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Yashwant Natak Mandali

The Company will leave Bombay after staging the following performances:

Saturday 2-2-24, at 9-30 p. m.
Manapman
Sunday 3-2-24, at 3-30 noon
Soubhadra

Manager K. S. Hardikar — *Director* Shankar Rao Sarnaik.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

GRAND SELECTED PROGRAMME,
From Saturday 2nd February 1924.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS — MATINEE AT 5 P. M. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. — TO-DAY 2 SHOWS.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.

NEW FEATS,
NEW ACTS,
NEW TURNS.

Big Success Big Success
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY
IF YOU WANT YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
VISIT KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS TO-NIGHT.

Come and enjoy an evening of fun at
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Our Circus acts are right up to the minute. Every act a feature. Every feature Clean up-to-date and a sensation. The biggest event of the season.

MATINEES
TUES. WED. SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co. Ltd.
Popular Prices.

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. — Ag. Manager N. V. KARLE.

Astounding! Amazing!!
They have all acclaimed Unani mously that they have Seen him work wonders!!
SEE

EDDIE POLO

and
an Unusually Strong Cast
on
the 15-Episode Thrilling Chapter-Play

CAP'N KIDD

2nd Week—Further powerful Episodes 4-5-6 together with
A Two-Reel Rollicking Comedy
at the

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Newly Started Under the Direct Supervision and Management of the Proprietory
Mr. Budrudin Ahmedji
4 Shows daily—5-15—7—8-45 and 10-30.
Saturday-Sunday and Bank holiday. Extra matinee at 3-30.
Popular Prices including Tax—Rs. 2—1-8—1, As. 8,-4,-3.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
at the request of our patrons one week more.

NATIONAL FILM CO.'S

Historical masterpiece

KARAN GHELO

the life story of the last Rajput King of Gujrat.

NEXT WEEK
The Majestic Film Co.'s
first historical picture
VEER DURGADAS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CORRESPONDENT, well experienced in import, export business office, must be a typist. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials, stating salary, Box No. 3, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9634

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for one hour in evening, one knowing typewriting with previous experience preferred. Apply Box No. 10022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9607

WANTED—A SHORTHAND GUJARATI SPEAKING EXPERIENCED TYPIST for a firm. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 10023 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9613

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS in Bombay and SUB-AGENTS throughout the Bombay Presidency, Berar, C. P. etc. for strong British Offices. Apply stating experience and details of business to MEYER NISSIM & CO., 101, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R9626

WANTED For the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Baran, a GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary Rupees 60—4—80 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 18746

WANTED—AGENTS for securing subscribers for newspaper and shares for joint stock concern on liberal commission and monthly allowance. Experienced men need only apply to the SECRETARY, Bharat Dharm Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares City.
A 18692

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Dharampur State Dispensary. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 p.m. Experienced and qualified men only should apply to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Bombay Presidency).
A 18744

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and three Rules. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to 230 p.m. Two days' FREE trial, NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS, ACCOUNT CLERKS, and others to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO. at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at exceptionally reduced rates. Academy open from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Success guaranteed. Join early. Enrolment daily.
A S

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST, TYPISTS, BOOK KEEPERS and ACCOUNTANTS are IN CONSTANT DEMAND. SHORTHAND and Typewriting (2 months' course easy and rapid method). Accountancy, Secretaryship, Banking, Law Commercial Arithmetic, Modern Business Method rapidly acquired. Progress efficiency, reliability and service guaranteed. Apply, The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 233, Hornby Road.
A R9645

WANTED—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and AGENTS, (Shopkeepers specially preferred), all round India, Burma and Ceylon to sell the Cheapest, Magic, highly spoken of and well known products, prepared on complete Ayurvedic Principles by Shree Ghanshyam Pharmacy, Ltd., Baroda on Rs 80, 160, 250 with most liberal Travelling Allowances etc. and Commission terms. Apply sharp for terms etc. with one anna stamp to:—SHREE GHANSHYAM PHARMACY LTD., Baroda, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
A R9551

WANTED—Competent and qualified TEACHERS for H. H. the Aga Khan Khoja Boys' and Girls' Schools in Zanzibar on three years agreement. Passage paid both ways. Previous experience and good character essential. Qualifications as follows:—BOYS' SCHOOL, HEAD-MASTER—Graduate, Strong in Literature (English and Persian) FIRST ASSISTANT—Must have passed Intermediate Examination. Strong in Mathematics and History. TWO ASSISTANTS—Must have passed Previous or Matriculation. GIRLS' SCHOOL—HEAD-MISTRESS—Must have passed Teacher's Senior Examination, and be strong in Gujerati, Arithmetic, Needle-work and Embridery. TWO ASSISTANT LADY-TEACHERS with previous teaching experience. N. B. married couples preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating experience and salary required to:—A. A. MADHANI, C/o. Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI & CO., Samuel Street, Bombay, 9.
A R9577

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CASHIER 1,000 to 1,500 cash security required—50 to 75 pay every thing found. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sita Ram Building, Bombay.
A R9628

WANTED—For up-country, CLERKS, knowing Gujrati accounts and correspondence, pay Rs. 40 to 50. Apply Vielophone Co, near Station Matunga, B.B.
A R9635

WANTED—CERTIFIED COMPOUNDER to join immediately. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary required to Box No. 1 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9630

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS and DISTRICT AGENTS for selling our High Class Cigarettes. For terms apply to THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 18783

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Single independent FLATS, 3 bed rooms, din. sit. rooms separate, Colaba adjacent to Post Office west sea-shore, sea on three sides. Apply there.
C R9625

PANCHGANI AKBAR VILLA—Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa Panchgani.
C R9638

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
C R9569

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see 1 to 5 p.m. MANEKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

TO BE LET—New Gamdevi one separate block of a bunglow 2nd floor, 5 rooms, Kitchen, Godown, Baths, etc., quiet decent locality Box No. 10015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9592

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS,

By Capt. NEMO.

Last results for win Mikado, Coleby, Faithful, places Belvedere, Kamel, Young Takreet, Fluke, Aquilegia. For to-day's Race again 3 Winners and 3 Places and a fluke will be given—for Rs. 5 only. Don't miss your chance it will be a good day for you. Apply sharp at 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. At 11, Rope Walk Street, next to Temple Bar, Fort.
S R9636

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—STAMPING POWER PRESSES Electric Motor 20 H.P., Rolling, Cutting Spinning, and Screw-Cutting Lathes and other Sheet-metal Machinery from best English Manufacturers. Apply SALES-MANAGER, Mitha Metal Works 663, Tardeo.
K R9617

WANTED——FLOUR, OIL and MORTAR MILLS, SINGLE ROLLER GINS, CHARKHAS, LOOMS, CRUDE OIL ENGINES of 12, 16, 25, and 50 B.H.P., Tin shed, and Fencing Materials. Prices, fullest particulars and catalogues to NAYUDU, WARDHA.
K R9648

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG FOUND at Kurla, owner giving particulars, pay expenses receive from Dr. DARUWALA, No. 132, New Foras Road.
PB R9644

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9553

FOR SALE—1918 model STUDEBAKER, six cylinder, seven seater. ZENITH carburettor, fully equipped, excellent condition. Rs. 2,500 or offer. Please apply J.R.D. TATA, Navsari Buildings, Fort.
JA R9629

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE 4 cylinder, excellent running order newly painted, new tyres, reason for selling owner buying larger car. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 4 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R9642

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Most popular in India for expert training. (Personally or Postal) for Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Banking and Secretarial examinations. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Opt. Whiteaways.
M R9641

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects, Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—By a well known firm a LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000, on sound landed estate. For particulars apply to:—"X" c/o IMPERIAL SOAP WORKS, Poona City.
R 9612

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 20,000 for Cinema Business, monthly profit Rs. 3,000 and over. Apply immediately to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9647

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

LEUCODERMA

WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.

Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9552

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 549 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
G S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

LARGE progressive firm manufacturing Nutcrackers, renowned for quality, requires the services of first class representatives everywhere Apply to CHHATBAR COMPANY (B.C.) Jamnagar.
R9576

AUCTION SALE—On view at Altamont Road, next to Murli Mansions, Mr. T.D. Lawson's very valuable and rich furniture of Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms, Piano, Grammophone Cabinet, Platedware, etc., etc. to be sold on SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)
T R9616

HAND BILLS FREELY CIRCULATED in Madras Presidency at Rs. 5 per 1,000 notices. Apply to:—D. KANNU AND CO., Triplicane, Madras.
T R9637

TYPEWRITER REPAIR WORKS. ALL CAND—L.C. Smith Oliver Remington, F.M. BAPTISTA & CO., 66, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
T R9632

ORCHIDS—12 Different grand flowering vars. Rs. 10. Saccolabium ampullaceum Rs. 14, Coelogyne ochracea, Coelogyne cristata all in flower buds Rs. 8 dozen each. Orchid list free. CHANDRA NURSERY, P. O. RHLNOCK, SIKKIM (BENGAL).
T R9561C

PLEASE NOTE MADON'S HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT now removed to 233, Hornby Road, Sethna House, opp. Navsari Building.
T 9608

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LIMITED begs to notify the public and constituents that the undermentioned staff of their Ahmedabad Depot CEASED to be in their employ with effect from the 31st January, 1924:—

Balvantrai K. Thakore,
Ramnarayen K. Desai,
Niranjan M. Pandya,
Jethalal M. Sha,
Dayabhai Vasanjee Talati,
Valjee K. Sicodia,
Umyashanker Kalidas Dave,
Ramshanker A. Bhatt.

For British Dyestuffs Corptn. Ltd.
MANAGER.
C18789

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I BEG TO NOTIFY that from MONDAY, the 4th February, the address of the Branch Offices of the above Companies will be as follows:—

(New) CENTRAL BANK BUILDING
(4th Floor).
Esplanade Road.
R. L. D. WODEHOUSE,
Actg. Branch Manager.

Telephone No. 24870.
C18748

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE BRAND"

PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

BEG to announce that on and after 4th February, 1924, their address in Bombay will be BALLARD ROAD, (opposite Ballard Pier).
C18740

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND,

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Competent Instructor, Terms monthly payments. Appointment assured when course is completed. Details on application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(Bombay) Ltd.,
Yusuf Building, Cr. Churchgate St. and Esplanade, BOMBAY.
C18794

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

REFUND OF SUPER TAX DEDUCTED FROM DIVIDENDS.

PURSUANT to the decision of the High Court in the suit filed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, against the Company in which it was decided that the Company is not bound to deduct Super Tax from dividends on the (1st and 2nd) Preference Shares, the Directors have decided to refund the Super Tax deducted from the dividends on the First Preference Shares and Second Preference Shares for the year ended 31st March, 1922, and the dividends on First Preference shares for the year ended 31st March, 1923. The refund warrants are under preparation and will be posted to the shareholders entitled to the refund at their registered addresses in due course.

TATA SONS LIMITED, AGENTS,
R. D. TATA.
Director.
Bombay, 29th January, 1924.
C 18759.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING OF KURLA—CHEMBUR BRANCH FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ON and from 4th February, 1924, the Kurla Chembur Branch will be opened for Passenger Traffic and Nos. 671 and 677 Down and 672 and 678 Up trains running on the Harbour Branch will be extended to and from Chembur and run to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		671 H. M.	677 H. M.
Reay Road	... D.	7 35	...
Temporary Cotton Green	... D.	7 43	14 35
Kurla	... A.	8 12	15 4
	... D.	8 25	15 35
Chembur	... A.	8 35	15 45

UP.

		672 H. M.	678 H. M.
Chembur	... D.	9 15	16 55
Kurla	... A.	9 25	17 5
	... D.	9 39	17 15
Temporary Cotton Green	... A.	...	...
	... D.	10 10	17 45
Reay Road	... A.	10 18	17 53

These trains will run daily.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st January, 1924.
C18804

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OLD CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three Share Certificates Nos. B 9163, B 16584 and B29163 for one, two and one Ordinary shares respectively, and Allotment Letter No. 1456 and Banker's Receipts for Rs. 500 for one Ordinary share of the Old Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of my client, Mr. Dwarkadas Vasonji, have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post-Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days of the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for the shares of the New Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 31st January, 1924.

BALKRISHNA P. JANI,
Pleader for Mr. Dwarkadas Vasonji.
C18799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, held on Monday, the 28th January, 1924, following Resolutions were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12th January, 1924, were duly passed and confirmed:—

1. "That the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."
2. "That Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., and Seth Moolji Lakhmidas be appointed honorary Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company.

For the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
MOOLJI LAKHMIDAS,
For self and Co-Liquidator.
Bombay, 31st January, 1924.
C18806

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the following are invited and will be received by the AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES at his Office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the dates noted against each.

1. Tender for Baskets of Bamboo and Cane and split cane for rattaning returnable on 18th February 1924.
2. Tender for Hose leather, Hides and Bags leather returnable on 18th February 1924.
3. Tender for Handles Bamboo, Handles for Powrahs, Beaters, Files and Hammers, etc., returnable on 22nd February, 1924.
4. Tender for Globes and Chimneys of sizes returnable on 22nd February 1924.

Tender forms with the specifications can be had from the above mentioned on payment of Rs. 2 for each separate tender.

No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.
C18751

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Jodhpur for the supply of Electrical Materials during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1924.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 21st February, 1924.

The Agent of the N. W. Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 29-1-24.
C18802

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of about 150 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th February, 1924.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within two months from the date of acceptance of the same, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tender for Bullocks."

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, dated 31st January, 1924.
C18786

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our client Mr. HAJI FATEH MOHAMED HAJI YUSAF has sold his Cycle and Motor Accessories business known as "FATEH CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY" at the corner of Lamington and New Queen's Roads as from 31st January, 1924, to Messrs. Rane, Limited. Messrs. Rane, Limited, will henceforth carry on the said business on their own account. All debts due and owing by the said late firm of FATEH CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY upto 31st January, 1924, will be received and paid respectively by our client Mr. Haji Fateh Mohamed Haji Yusuf.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1924.

SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT,
Attorneys for Mr. Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Yusuf.
C18805

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.

C18798

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST MEETING of the Creditors in the above matter will be held at the Office of the Company, Taj Building, Fort, Bombay. (The East India Cotton Association Board Room) on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1924, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle Creditors to vote thereat their proofs must be lodged with the Liquidators not later than 1 o'clock on the 16th day of February, 1924.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with the Liquidators not later than 1 o'clock on the 20th day of February, 1924.

The business of the meeting is to determine whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidators appointed by the Company in terms of Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act: and any other competent business.

MOOLJI LAKHMIDAS.
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 31st January, 1924.

C18805

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, TYPEWRITERS, SHAFTING, GRINDING MACHINE, INSOLVENT'S HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES & MOTOR CARS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th February 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

2 Rofa typewriters.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tulsidas Morarji (Insolvent).

One big Godrej safe, one small safe, writing and dressing tables, big office tables, cupboards, chairs, sofas teapoys, flower pots with stands, big photos, China dishes, copying press, cloak, bench, carpets, name-boards, etc., etc.

AND

1 Clement Bavard Motor Car No. 2678.
1 Allen Motor Car No. 7500.
1 Humber Motor Car No. 3889.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

One lot rubber sheets, India rubber tubing, Canvas Hose and "Erose" Tractor Unit.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Devidas Narotamdas:—

Shaftings and grinding machine.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, solid sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room carpets, brass and iron beds, full iron framed cottage piano, crockery, glassware, Reed and Barton, Elkington and Mappin and Webb's platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd February 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Altamount Road, next to Morli Mansions, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, Reed and Barton, Elkington and Mappin and Webb's platedware, solid sliding table for 18 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite by Dewji Kanji, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one English Gramophone Cabinet with records, English big size ice box, writing tables, silver show case by Dewji Kanji glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano (by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.), mahogany bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, Oliver typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of T. D. Lawson, Esqr., of the Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD AND CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 2nd February, 1924.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch, Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3/-. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5/-. Full character reading Rs. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 13/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 625
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 695
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 685
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 146½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 140½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 253
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30-7/8
" —Paris Frcs. 92.00
" —Switzerland Frcs. 24.70
" —Brussels Frcs. 104.00
" —Rome Lires 98.10
" —Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Jan. 31.	
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/16	Quiet.
Bar Gold lbs	4—16—8	Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16	Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Feb. 1. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/8
Fcs. Demand	625
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	233
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

	London, Jan. 31.	
Cantes 3 per cent.	54	
Berlin Cheques on London	..	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16	
" " 2 months hence	32 15/16	

Closing Tone of Silver—India were small Buyers, Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	2 1/2	
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2	
Weekly Bullion shipment	£	..

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 31.	
Exchange on London in Paris	92.00	
" " " Germany	18,,000,000,000.00	
" " " Italy	..	
Stockholm	98.30	
Christiania	16.30	
Amsterdam	31.46	
Switzerland	11.46	
Belgium	24.73	
Athens	..	
	London, Jan. 31.	
Demand Bills	430.87	

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 31.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/8
Rates 5 per cent	23 7/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 31.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 7/8	+ 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4	—
War Loan 5% 1929/47	,,100 3/16	—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	,, 57	+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	,, 44 1/2	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	,, 64 7/8	—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	,, 56 3/4	

	London, Jan. 31.	
Conversion Loan	£ 76 5/8	
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 100 1/4	
7 per cent. Indian	,, 113	

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/1/6
" forward Rs. 16/2/-
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/10/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/10/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/13
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/5

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-8
Silver ready, d. 33-5
Silver forward, d. 32-15
TONE OF SIVER—
Dull—India buying cash, China selling forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 1

Ready:—25—11—6

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Mahs	25—10—6	..	25—10—3	25—10—3
Fagan	25—10—3	..	25—10—0	25—10—0

Tej Mandi.
Maha 0—4—9
Fargan 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 1.

Ready 79—13—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	80—1—0	80—3—0	..	80—3—0
Fagan	80—4—0	80—6—0	..	80—6—0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—14—0
Fagan 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 92/-
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10
5 per cent Loan 1945-55 Rs. 96/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12 ...
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

	London, Jan. 31.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank ×	,, 43 1/2
Eastern	,, 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,, 12—

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Feb. 31	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —		1	2	3
Textile			2	0
E. D. Sassoon		1	2	0
Elphinstone				
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—				
Standard per lb.		1	9	0
Century per lb		1	8	0
Hindustan per lb		1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb		1	9	6
Textile per lb		1	9	0
Phoenix per lb		1	8	6
Pearl per lb		1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.		1	7	6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.		1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.		1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—				
Rachael per lb.		1	9	0
Swan Finlay.		0	0	0
Pearl per lb.		1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per b.		1	8	6
Longcloth:— × Quality.				
Rachael per lb.		1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.		1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.		1	8	3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.				
Textile (Hand) per lb.		1	7	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.		1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.		1	6	0
Bombay Cotton per lb.		1	7	
Pahelwan per lb.		1	6	0
Hearth Brand per lb.		1	6	6
Salita:—				
Pabaney per lb.		1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.		1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—				
Spring (Balance) per lb.		1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.		1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.		1	10	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—				
Spring (Balance) per lb.		1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.		1	8	6
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—				
Standard per piece		7	0	0
Phoenix per piece		7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece		6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.		7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—				
Pearl per piece		7	10	0
Bleached Check:—				
Kasturchand per piece		8	4	0
Bombay United per piece		8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—				
Textile per piece		9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece		8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl		13	0	0
Hindustan		13	0	0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

To-day Reuter reported 68 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on fresh buying and short covering. The undertone of the market is firm. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 25 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Breul Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 31st Jan. 1924 (3-40 p.m.) as under:—

"Tone of the market altered owing to heavy spot sales. We remain bullish but don't look for much variation to present."

Judging from the sharp recovery on the other side yesterday it appears that the weakness there has exhausted itself, and we expect that prices will slowly begin to move upwards again. Statistically the position of cotton, both here and in America appears to be very strong and even though outside factors such as political disturbances, strikes, tightness of money markets etc., may occasionally interfere with the course of the market, we still adhere to our opinion that in the long run prices must improve.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the inquiry was limited.

To-day the market remains closed for ready and forward business owing to the death of Mr. Pestonji Patel of Messrs. Patel Brothers.

	Liverpool, Jan. 31.	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		60
" " Sales of East Indian		1,000
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid. Americans spot Good business		19.47
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.15
New Yor, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	33.41
(As known in Liverpool)	May ..	37.71
	July ..	32.42
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar. ..	33.32
	May, ..	33.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool Jan. 31. To-day's Prices.
January	....
February	19.33+25
March	19.44+25
April	19.40+23
May	19.38+22
June	19.20+21
July	18.83+17
August	18.05+15
September	17.14+14
October	16.44+11
November	16.12+11
December	16.02+11
January	15.93+11
February	15.90

Tone:—Steady.

	Liverpool, Jan. 31. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. ..	19.44+25
	May ..	19.38+22
	July ..	18.83+12
	Oct. ..	16.44

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 31.	
Mid. G Bengal Good,	.. ..	12.55
" Fully Good	.. ..	12.95
Fine	.. ..	13.35
No. 1 Dharwar, Good	.. ..	13 75
" " " Fully Good	.. ..	14.25
" " " Fine	.. ..	14.75
M. G. Broach Good	.. ..	15.95
" " Fully Good	.. ..	16.35
" " Fine	.. ..	16.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	.. ..	12.45
" " Fully Good	.. ..	12.85
" " Fine	.. ..	13.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 31. To-day's Prices.
January	..
February	22.25+05
March	22.40+15
April	22.46+16
May	22.53+18
June	22.55+17
July	22.58+19
August	22.35+19
September	22.08+22
October	21.48+22
November	20.98+22
December	20.58+22
January	20.57+21

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " Continent	6,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.75+68
" May	34.07+69
" July	32 78+68
" Oct.	28.12+22
Spot Cotton at New York	24.10+70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.63+25
Futures, " " Mar.	33.81+70
" " " May	33.55+70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/2
Silver Foreign mined	63 1/4
Silver Commercial Bars.	

AMERICRN COTTON MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 31 To-day's Prices	
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	33.75+68
	May ..	34.07+69
	July ..	32.78+68
	Oct ..	28.12+22

WHEAT,

London, Jan. 31

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs
J/F Sellers 44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
J/F Sellers 44/
AUSTRALIAN Jan/Feb. Sellers 47/3
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers 32/3
Tone—of australian wheatrias firm with fair demand.
Tone of wheat:—Steady with fair trade and free offers.
Wheat cargo australian paid for January shipment. .. .. 47/—
Wheat Rozario Santa to cargo lbs 63 1/2
" paid for January shipment 45/6
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo .. lbs 64—
" paid for February shipment 44 1/8

WHEAT AND SEED

Bombay, Feb 1. 6/30 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Rupees Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rupees Ready Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0	..
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 0 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	14 0 0	5 15 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 1 0	..
Linseed April May	12 15 0	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	..
Castorseed Gujrat Vivisalk	67 2 0	..

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 31.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May Done Sellers 19 7/8
Tone—Tendency was rather easier
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
" Months J/A Done and Sellers.. 40 7/8
" Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Sellers 40/338 3/8

JAVA SUGAR

London Feb. 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Jan. March Sellers 31/9
July Sellers 26/3
July Sept Sellers 25/
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay
July Sept. Sellers 25/4
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers 25/4
Tone—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

(Through Messrs. Hussain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

In sympathy with the stronger tendency of foreign markets our market opened strong, but later during the day owing to easier advices, market was steady but quiet. We quote to-day's prices as under:—

Free Bombay Harbour.
Ready Java Rs. 28/6 per cwt.
Ready Beet Rs. 28/6 per cwt.
Java Jan.-February sh. 32/3 per cwt.
Java December sh. 32/5 per cwt.
Java June-July sh. 26/7 per cwt.
Beet December sh. 32/5 per cwt.
Beet Jan.-Feb. sh. 31/6 per cwt.
Calcutta telegram received at 1 p.m. ran as under:—
"Ready Rs. 19/2 January-March 19/12. Market firm."
Java telegram received at 1-30 p.m.
"22 Sellers 21 7/8 buyers guilders per picol ex. warehouse market steady but quiet."
Tone of market steady. ...

Bombay, Feb. 1st, at 3 p.m.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co)

Calcutta market was telegraphed this morning as under:—
"Ready Rs. 18/14 Feb./March 19/8, demand moderate."

Java market was telegraphed at 1-30 p.m as under:—
"Outside declining 21. 3/8 guilders per picol ex. warehouse."

The market opened to-day weaker than what it was last evening by 4d. in all positions, in consonance with the weaker tone of foreign markets. With the advance of the day market has gone weaker and we quote the following prices at the time of writing:—
Ready Java Rs. 28/2 per cwt. Free Bby. Har.
Ready Beet Rs. 28/2 per cwt. Free Bby. Har.
Java Dec. sh. 32/2 per cwt. Free Bby. Har.
Jan./Feb. sh. 31/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
June/July sh. 26/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
July/August/Sept. sh. 25/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Dec. sh. 32/2 per cwt. Free Bby. Har.
Jan/Feb. sh. 31/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Though the market has opened weak and grown weaker with the advance of the day, in sympathy with the weaker tone of foreign markets and may yet go weaker, we are of opinion of favouring purchases on a substantial decline, as decline to our mind is shortlived, looking to the condition of the market.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Since our last report our market ruled very firm during the interval with strong advices from Java and America and with small stocks at hand there was good enquiery for all positions and prices for ready Sugars have been advanced by over ten annas per cwt all round while forward position went up to 1s/6d with a good business done. Java New Crop was very strong owing to heavy rain and crop expected 10 per cent less and a good business was done in June/July at 26s to 25s/6d and July/September at 24s/6d to 25s/3d per cent cwt Free Bombay Harbour. Since yesterday reports of easier market from Java has stopped dealers buying further and there are sellers of White Javas January/February at 32s F B Harbour. A good quantity of B R B crystals was done at 31s to 31s6 F. B. H.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady with small business doing. Java reported strong market prices advanced to 27 guilders and declined later. America is strong chiefly due to combined demand from Europe and Refineries but expect present prices top and reaction expected.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T M O ready Rs. 28-4-0 equal 32s/ F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
T M O January/February 32s F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
T M O June/July 26s F B Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
T M O July/September 25s F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 bags.
Beet ready Rs. 28-4-0 32s F. B. Harbour Stocks 10,000.

MANY A GOOD DINNER

is wasted on a poor appetite. There's no need to waste yours, for if you eat poorly, feel bilious, liverish, headachy, "blue", Pinkettes are perfection to set matters right.

Try Pinkettes to-night, you'll feel better in the morning. They also purify the breath, clear the skin, relieve Piles; by keeping the system clean and wholesome they keep you well. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Ear Rings, Diamond and Emerald Necklaces, Diamond Rings Pearl and Diamond Necklaces, Collars, Packets of Diamonds, besides many other valuable articles of Diamond, Pearl, Emerald, and other precious gems.

The Jewellery will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale and the balance shall be paid and lots removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1924.

Beet January/February 36s/3d F. B. Harbour Stovks 10,000 bags.

METALS.

London, Jan. 31.

English best Selected Copper	..	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	..	,, 61 3/8
Copper Braziers	..	,, 83
Yellow Metal	..	,, 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	..	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	..	18 7/16

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 1

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	66	0	0
Brass	1/	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	..	..	
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2	66	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb 1.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	72	8	0
Copper	1/	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/2	..	..	
Copper	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	74	0	0
Copper	2/	74	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		69	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64	12	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
English Copper		74	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

RUBBER.

London, Jan 31.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb	14

Tone—Dull and easier.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 31.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 31, 1924.

Cotton	..	30411 Bales
Wheat	..	13247 Qrs
Linseed	..	2415 "
Rape, etc,	..	2443 "
Gingellyseed	..	5276 "
Poppyseed	..	314 "
Groundnuts	..	2444 "
Castorseed	..	883 "
Rice	..	25126 "
Myrabollams	..	7509 "
Cottonseed	..	34196 "
Mowraseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	10135 "
Juwar	..	4530 "
Masur	..	472 "
Barley	..	Nil
Bajri	..	7965 "
Coal	..	7483 Tons

COLOUR

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The tendency of the market is downward. Limited business passing. The Bombay mill strike will very possibly lower the rates. Mofussil has no robust demand. Alizarine has very quiet and dull demand. The rates are on the downward trend. Present business passing at Rs. 100/110 per cwt, while forward goods are offered at Rs. 90/95 per per cwt. Congo Red has no healthy demand. Benzo Purpurine, Delta Purpurine and Magenta Crystale are quiet. Crysophinine had some inquiry but no business reported. The rates are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 108/110 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 105/108 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 98/100 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 105 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 7 per lb.
Crysophine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

(For other Commercial see next page.)

NEW YEAR NUMBER

The Indian Review

JANUARY CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

"The Conflict of Colour" by the Hon. Sirdar Jogendra Singh; "The Indian University" by the Hon. Dr. Ganganath Jha; "Kim" (A Poem), by Prof. T. L. Vaswani; "The Public Services Commission" by Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastri; "Romance" (A Poem), by Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., "Services and Their Vested Interests" by Mr. Bhagat Ram Kumar, M.A. (Oxon.); "Ministerial Responsibility" by Prof. Surendrakisore Chakravarty; "Light" (A Poem), by Felix; "The Panchayet in Switzerland" by Syed Abdul Vahid, B.A., (Oxon); "A National Pact for India" by Prof. Sri Ram Sharma; "Way to Responsible Government" by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I.; "Economics and Ethics—A Review" by Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.Econ.S.; "The Message of Khaddar" by Dr. Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray; "The Present Political Atmosphere" by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I.; "True Democracy" by Mr. K. T. Paul; "Penology and our Prisons" by Annie Besant, D. L.; "Non-Co-Operation" by Moulana Mahomed Ali; "Principles of Social Reform" by Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A., "Sumathy: Or the Puniab Princess" by Mr. V. Sundaram; "Sir William Wedderburn and India" by Mary E. R. Martin;

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

Besides these and other articles this number contains brief and succinct accounts of the Congress and Conferences held in December last, with 15 Portraits and illustrations.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

There has been no relief in the strong demand for money for trade purposes and in the stringent conditions ruling in the market. The rate for call money is now about 7½ to 8 per cent., the short deposit rates for the two and four months period being quoted at about 7½ per cent. There has been a small reduction in the cash balance at the Imperial Bank.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 44.34 lakhs and the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 35.22 lakhs. The cash balance has decreased by Rs. 45.74 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 16,15,48,000, the percentage being 17.08 as compared with 17.64 of last week. The bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The decline in the prices of Government securities has been arrested this week and the market firmed up in a notable manner. The present stringent conditions in the money market might be expected to preclude any advance in the prices of these securities but the position is influenced by a general feeling in the market that money rates have reached the top of the rise for this season. There was a sharp rise in the 3½ per cent. Government paper which improved from Rs. 64.9 to Rs. 65/12. The 5 per cent. Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted atRs. 96/6 and Rs. 96/8 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/6 and Rs. 102/12 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 100/12 respectively, 1930 at Rs. 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/10.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been a steady market throughout the week with fluctuations not exceeding 1/32d. either way from 1s. 5 3/16d. Due to the influence of the money position, the rate for ready T. T. has remained at a premium of 1/8d. per month over the rates for forward delivery. Export business continued on a small scale and there was a limited enquiry for bullion remittances.

The dollar quotation shows an improvement during the week from Dollars 4.22½ to dollars 1.36 7/8 owing to the removal of the anxiety which had arisen owing to the change of Government in England. The Continental exchanges were steady throughout the week. French francs improving from 94.25 to 92. The Italian lira depreciated from 97.10 to 98.10, while the Belgian francs remained steady round 104.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council bills and Telegraphic transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, 29th January 1924 the total amount of tenders being Rs. 10 lakhs. Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

Gold has been a fairly steady market during the week with fluctuations of about an anna in the rates. In London the price of the metal declined from 97s. 10d. to 96s. 8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25-13-3 and Rs. 25-10-6 for ready, Rs. 25-13-3 and 25-10-6 for 21st February settlement and Rs. 25-12-6 and Rs. 25-10-6 for 22nd March settlement. The rate for sovereigns has declined from Rs. 16-2-6 to Rs. 16/1 for ready and from Rs. 16/3 to Rs. 16/2 for forward. The off-take has not improved and still averages some 12,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £70,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,77,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 72,41,742 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £75,000.

SILVER.

While steadiness generally characterised the silver market throughout the week, fluctuations were again irregular in conformity with the movement in London prices. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-9/16d. and 33-1/4d for ready and 33-1/4d. and 32-15/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 3-7/8d. to 3s. 3-3/8d. but closes at 3s. 3-5/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80 and Rs. 79/8 for ready Rs. 80-5 and Rs. 80/1 for 25th February settlement and Rs. 80-7 and Rs. 80-5 for 25th March settlement. The off-take averages about 275 bars a day this being the settlement week, and the stock is estimated at about 4,500 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £5000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £24,17,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3700 bars and Rs. 1,75,128 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £600,000.

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under review. Several cotton mill shares exhibited considerable fluctuations during the week and market remained generally weaker until the last days of the settlement. During the early part of the week. Bombay Dyeing and Shapurji Mill shares were particularly weak; Shapurjis were done as low as Rs. 110 on the 26th but they soon recovered. Buyers appeared at the low level and the market closed at its best with Shapurjis at Rs. 150 on same date. Investors seem to be slowly coming in at the present low level of prices, this being indicated by the difference of budlee rates from the February to March settlement. The following are the closing quotations for the March settlement, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 695, Century Rs. 340; Central India Rs. 472/4; Crescent Rs. 218/12xd.; Kohinoor Rs. 1275; New Great Rs. 512/8; Pearls Rs. 512/8; Shapurji Rs. 233/12; Simplex Rs. 302/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 470.

The miscellaneous section remains at a stalemate with small business passing. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 197/8; Bombay Burma Rs. 280; Bombay Tram Rs. 86/4; British Burma petrol Rs. 5/2 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 90. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis were quoted at Rs. 9/12; Katni Ord. Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 207/8 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37.

There was a good enquiry from investors for almost all Railway shares which seem to benefit from the lack of confidence in industrial concerns. Central Provinces were quoted at Rs. 95/8, Gujerat Rs. 75, Sindhi Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 607/8. Amongst Bank shares, Imperial Bank shares (fully paid) were quoted at Rs. 1325 and Contributories at Rs. 328/12xd.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a slight decline in Liverpool and a moderate advance in New York as compared with a week ago. The markets declined on same long liquidation, and South, speculative and local traders selling, later improved on some short covering and scattered buying.

Although the American markets have not developed any material weakness since we wrote last, a rather irregular and unsettled tone has occasionally been shown, which latter can generally be attributed to the uncertain political outlook and specially to the Railway strike which fortunately has ended since last four days. The effect of the latter has brought in a certain amount of liquidation from the more cautious "bull" operators. There has now been a lack of confidence on the part of spinners who are displaying some signs of indifference as to making purchases at the present time. The situation in general shows no real diminution of strength and the balance of cotton held in the South appears to be in very powerful hands, with little pressure to sell except on substantial advances. Some people base their ideas on the prospect of a large acreage next year but we see that there are many months ahead before any relief can possibly be sought for from the next yield and at the moment it is useless to predict on this point. The main question at issue is to what extent the United States spinners will curtail their consumption during the remainder of the season and various differences of opinion are expressed on this subject.

The promising feature of the week has been the improved advices from Manchester followed by a more extensive business in actuals. The enquiry has recently shown a distinct improvement and rather more actual business has been put through with the result that the outlook is decidedly more cheerful than before. Setting aside the political disputes, outside conditions on the Continent display signs of improvement which, if they continue, will bring about a better state of affairs.

On the whole we consider that the best course to follow at the present juncture is to watch the markets closely with a view to making cautious purchases on smart setbacks, as we rightly believe that those who have the courage to buy in weak markets will ultimately find themselves rewarded.

The local market has moved in sympathy with the American markets and had there been no labour troubles, prices here would certainly have hardened. Nevertheless the market has remained fairly steady, the support coming mainly from Exporters. Whilst the immediate future remains uncertain, we are of the opinion that as the season progresses higher prices are probable and therefore favour buying in all depressed markets.

Owing to the mill-hands' strike, there was no demand whatever from millwallas for ready cotton during the week, but there was an extensive enquiry from both European and Japanese Exporters for nice lots.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York March	33.53	33.75 plus 22
New York May	33.75	34.07 plus 32
New York July	32.60	32.78 plus 18
New York October	28.05	28.12 plus 7
Liverpool March	19.75	19.44 minus 31
Liverpool May	19.75	19.38 minus 37
Liverpool July	19.29	18.83 minus 46
Liverpool October	16.75	16.44 minus 31

LOCAL FORARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 25th ultimo at Rs. 617½ and gradually declined to Rs. 614 on selling by prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses. At this level Bull operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 618 but again gave way to Rs. 611 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. On the 26th ult. the market opened at Rs. 604 easier in sympathy with a sharp decline in New York, and gradually gave way to Rs. 598½ and Shroffs and Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 603½ on buying by Offices and Commission Houses and a Japanese House. At this level jobbers and Bull operators sold which caused a further decline and the prices dropped to Rs. 596. On the 28th ulto. the Bazar opened at Rs. 593 easier and going down to Rs. 591 improved to Rs. 598 on Commission Houses and Offices buying. At this rate a well-known Indore operator sold freely which caused the market to drop to Rs. 590½. On the 29th ultimo the market opened at Rs. 595 steady, and touching Rs. 593 gradually improved to Rs. 600 on buying by Offices and Commission Houses. On selling by one Japanese House the prices gave way to Rs. 596½, but again recovered to Rs. 604½ on Bull operators buying. On the 30th ult. the Bazar opened at Rs. 598½ easier and advanced to Rs. 610 on buying by Exporting and Commission Houses. Around this level Japanese Houses and jobbers were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 606½. On the 31st ultimo the market opened at Rs. 604 and dropped to Rs. 601½ on Commission Houses and jobbers selling, and after sharp fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 601 on the same day.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 581 on the 25th ult. and touching Rs. 583 gradually gave way to Rs. 562 on general selling and on long liquidation. From this level the prices gradually recovered to Rs. 583 on Offices, Exporting and Commission Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 31st ultimo at Rs. 574. Fine Oomra May opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 563 and advanced to Rs. 567 on shroffs buying. Again going down to Rs. 563 steadily improved to Rs. 588 on prominent Shroffs, Commission and Exporting Houses and Offices buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 578 on general selling and finally closed on the 31st ulti. at Rs. 577. F. G. Bengal March opened on the 25th ultimo at Rs. 525 and closed on the 31st ult. at Rs. 514 the highest being Rs. 525 and the lowest Rs. 502, whilst May opened on the 30th ult. at Rs. 523 and going up to Rs. 524 closed at Rs. 516 on the 31st ultimo.

PIECE-GOODS

There has not been much change in the rupee rates ruling in the Cloth Market and the tone has been steady, although here and there some concessions could be had in special lines. The demand retail as well as wholesale has been slack and this is chiefly due to the tightness of the money market and the prevalence of plague and other infections diseases in some of the consuming districts. After the recent buying for Delhi and Cawnpore, those centres have also been quiet during the past week. Prints and Fancies are the only styles that have been in increased request. The depleted stocks and the favourable rate of exchange have induced some merchants to make forward purchases from the importing firms. Amongst the lines that have been booked it is reported that about 400 bales of 44 inches by 38 yards Grey Shirtings similar to Japanese finish have been sold by a European firm at 16 shillings 4 pence F. B. H. for March/April shipments, and about 200 bales of better quality have been sold by another firm at from 17 to 18 shillings. Some lots of White Goods have also been placed. Several telegrams have been exchanged with Manchester, but the transactions actually booked have been few compared with the large amount of offers submitted. Several lines are still under negotiation and if the disparity in prices is bridged over, further business may result.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have remained steady, with little doing. There is a scarcity of Japanese Grey Cloths in lower qualities and values are firm. Grey Drills have not shown any change either way. Some improvement has again been noticeable in Grey Jaconets, especially the 40 inches width cloths, which have appreciated in values by three annas per piece. Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings can be had at Rs. 28 in wholesale quantity. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have been easier by two annas per piece, as also the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls. White Nainsooks have not shown any alteration.

A meeting of the Manchester employees engaged in spinning and manufacturing American Cotton, comprising two-thirds of the whole trade, have approved of the scheme for the appointment of a board of control, including the regulation of production and the imposition of levies on the mills working, to be paid by both employers and workmen, it being applicable to the payment of wages of workpeople whose unemployment is due to the state of trade. The scarcity of supplies of the raw material and the restriction of consumption due to high prices have necessitated the regulation of production.

Local Mill Cloths have been steady and though the demand is visible, it has not been brisk. Fancy checks have been in better request and values have appreciated by one to one-and-a-half annas per lb. One of the merchants has been making inquiries to buy up the stocks of these from one of the mill agents. The situation in the Bombay Cotton Mills has taken on a very serious complexion and almost all of the 83 mills have been closed down, some on account of the operatives having struck work demanding bonus, and others to prevent any damage being done by the strikers. The number of operatives affected are nearly 143 000. A lock out has been declared till 4th instant; and it is left to be seen how matters take their course. It is of interest to note that the President of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has sent a telegram on the 28th instant to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy requesting Government to immediately announce the release of Mahatma Gandhi in order to allay public feeling.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	37 1/2/8	13	6	0
„ 100,000	45	„	15	4	0
„ No. 33,000	45	„	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	37	„	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	13	0	0
„ No. 2750	45	„	15	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39				
„ No. 2310	44×38 1/2				
Dewhursts BBB	38×38 1/2		21	0	0
„ BB	38×38 1/2		17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1/2		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38		13	4	0
„ No. 4462	41×	„	14	0	0
Lyon's Shanker	39×	„	13	4	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51×38 Avg.		18	12	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		20	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		16	8	0
Mistsui's Elephant	29×40 Net		24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	8	0
„ No. 138	40×22		6	14	0
„ No. 636	44×22		7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		28	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40		29	4	0
Ralli's No 9889	33×40		18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33×40		19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41×19		8	4	0
„ No. 60	46×19		9	4	0
„ No. 600	51×19		10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19		11	6	0
„ No. 88	58×20		7	10	0
„ No. 1270	27×18		3	11	0
„ No. 818	39×20		7	7	0
„ No. 1440	36×20		5	13	0
„ No. 5352	42×20				
„ No. 2755	42×20				
„ No. 1703	52×20 Net		15	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		3	11	0
„ No. 119	37×18		4	8	0
„ No. 229	42×18		5	0	0
„ No. 339	47×18		5	8	0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"53×18 Avg.			6	0	0
„ No. 95	58×20		7	9	0
„ No. 66999	40×18		5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18		6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18		6	2	0
„ No. 875	45×18		6	10	0
„ No. 975	50×18		7	2	0
„ No. 615	50×18		6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20		7	9	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18		3	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		4	12	0
„ No. 61/81	„		4	8	0
„ No. 1850	„		4	0	0
„ No. 1900	„		4	2	0
„ No. 2600	„		4	4	0
„ No. 21021	„		4	6	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	38×22				
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	33×18				
„ Tipoo W/WW	34×18		6	6	0
„ No. 50000	„		6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	6	0
Lyons' No. 454 5/5656 6767	26×18		4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„		4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22				
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26×18		4	8	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"			4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

There is nothing of special importance to be reported in our market during the past week which has ruled very quiet and also uninteresting. Demand has been all along showing no signs of improvement and the offtake is very poor. Upcountry reports are not encouraging and all purchases are hand to mouth. Wild and sudden fluctuations in cotton, very tight money continued slack demand and reports of dull Trade in the consuming districts make the dealers very nervous and unwilling to operate so long as the situation seems uncertain. The Mills on the otherhand, are watching the development of the Labour Strike, and do not seem much inclined to sell their stocks at much reduced rates.

English yarns have been moving very slowly from stock. Fresh forward business in small lots has been done in Mercerised and two fold warns, but the quantity is negligible. Manchester seems barely steady and Indian dealers are not in a position to place large orders unless rates are much lowered.

Japanese yarns have also been quiet this week for ready as well as for forward deliveries. Owing to sudden fluctuations in exchange and also in Sampin rates, forward business is a bit difficult,but things are again improving and we shall see a fair amount of ready and forward sales before long. Rates at present do not show much change.

Indian Mills do not report good sales. A few bales here or there have been sold and not more. The development of the Labour Strike has been engaging their attention at the moment and they do not like to sell their stocks at lower rates at present. China shows some signs of improvement, but so long as the rates here cannot be sufficiently lowered, business in China cannot be possible. Rangoon is occasionally buying ready lots if offered cheaper. Persian Gulf and Egypt are silent at the moment.

The position is very uncertain and it seems as though the market has lost all life at the moment. It is simply due to Cotton that the market has been able to sustain its present prices inspite of the continued absence of demand, and any change in the position of cotton is bound to affect the prices of Yarns.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s	SECOND QUALITY.			
	Finlay	13	12	0
	Apollo	13	8	0
	Simplex			
	Shapoorji	13	4	0
	Currimbhoy	13	2	0
6 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY.			
	Edward Sassoon			
	Apollo			
	David			
8 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY.			
	Jacob (Seven stars)	14	4	0
	Edward Sassoon	14	4	0
	Apollo	14	8	0
	Bradbury	14	8	0
10 1/2s.				
	Shapoorji	14	8	0
	Apollo	15	0	0
	Swadeshi	15	10	0
	Bradbury	15	6	0
	Asur Virji	15	12	0
	David (Flowerman)	15	2	0
	David (Cockatoo)	15	8	0
	Indo China			
12 1/2s.				
	Elphinstone	15	12	0
	Currimbhoy	15	8	0
	China			
	Moon	15	6	0
	Apollo	15	6	0
	Dawn			
14 1/2				
	Kilachand	16	4	0
	Apollo	16	8	0
	City	17	0	0
	Colaba Land	17	0	0
	Currimbhay	16	12	0
20s.				
	Kilachand	17	10	0
	Edward Sassoon	17	8	0
	Elphinstone	17	12	0
	Phoenix			
	Dawn			
	Japan	18	4	0

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

JAVA SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Wallace	Bombay Union	Luxm
Superfine	18/8	18/	17/8
House-hold	17/4	16/8	16/
Export	17/	16/	15/8
Bazaar			
Ata No. 3	13/	12/8	12/8
Bran, Coarse	1/	1/	1/
Bran Fine	1/	1/	1/
Soji	19/	18/8	18/
Rawa	18/8	18/	18/
Remarks —			

MILL STORES

Bombay, Feb 1.

More dullness has been added in the mill stores market by the strike of the mill hands and by to-day practically all the workers of all the mills in Bombay have been down tools. This has brought upon the mill stores market a nervousness which will last fairly long. There are few up-country inquiries, but this goes to bring no animation in the market. While the prices are declining here owing to such internal causes, the prices in England for various articles have advanced due to the Railway strike which has increased the transport difficulties. As a result of this position, indenting business will be greatly cut down, and will not revive so long as the prices are favourable to importers.

Cotton Healds have kept steady but with no demand. Reeds kept easy at Rs. 0-3-8. Bandings, Fillets, Card cans, and Bobbins have had no changes—the demand in all these articles being greatly affected by the strike. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 1/13/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Roller Cloth 16 Rs. 8/0/0.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs. 8/8/0.
Fillet Emery Rs. 0/3/0.
Fillet Cylinder Rs. 0/11/0.
Card Cans Rs. 4/0/0.
Slubbings Rs. 24/0/0.
Rovings Rs. 23/0/0.
Warpers Eng. Rs. 75/0/0.
Conicals 5" Rs. 7/0/0.
Ring twists 5" Rs. 9/0/0.

CHEMICAL

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The market in general ruled easy and was conspicuous by an absence of demand, resulting from the mill-strike. Zinc and Magnesium chlorides declined by a rupee and annas four respectively. Bichromate of sodah kept easy at Rs. 36/8/0 and potash at Rs. 47. Brown sugar lead had fairly an active market, but the strike has brought a temporary dullness. Farina Dutch witnessed a much livelier tone and there was very keen inquiry for available stocks. The last price quoted was Rs. 16/8, and even though the mills are silent, buyers are many who anticipate a rapid rise after the strike ends. Home price has been varied at £20/10 C I F Bombay. Caustic soda, Hydrosulphide soda, Epsom salt have no further changes. Prices are almost same. The quotations are as under:—

Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/6/0.
Caustice soda 98 per cent Rs. 24/0/0.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 51/0/0.
White sugar lead Rs. 47/0/0.
Farina Rs. 16/8/0.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4/0.
Acetic acid glacial Rs. 0/9/6.
Sago flour Rs. 15/8/0.
Dextrine white Rs. 18/8/0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 14/4/0.
Liqyuor Ammonia Rs. 0/12/0.
Litharge Rs. 36/0/0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/0.

COTTON SITUATION

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, January 31.

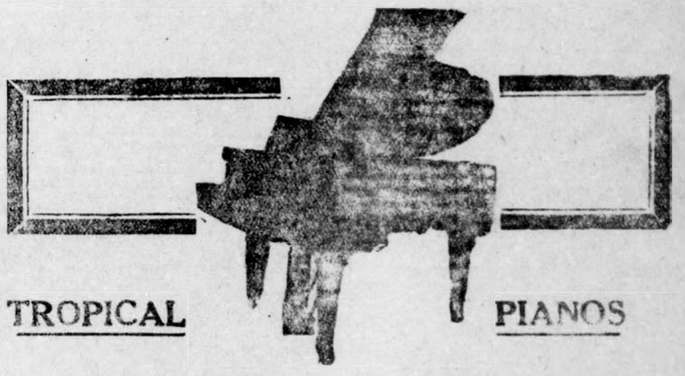
A member of the New York Cotton Exchange writing in the "Manchester Guardian Annual" on the gloomy outlook in the cotton situation says that the American crop will barely reach ten million bales. He points out that Europe, Japan and China are showing realisation of the approaching stringency by reducing their demands, but such half-hearted measures will be insufficient. Consumption must be relentlessly cut unless at the end of the season an explosion of price is to develop.—Reuter.

STANDARD PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is officially announced that the percentage of standard production of rubber that can be exported on a minimum duty from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Malaya for the quarter beginning February 1st remains at sixty per cent.—Reuter.

Mrs. Margaret Abbot, mother of Mr. H. J. Abbot of Jhansi, aged 84, believed to be the only surviving married woman that witnessed the whole of the seige of Lucknow in 1857, has djed.—(A. P.)



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FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, January 31.

Weather has been dry except for a few light falls in North Burma. Disturbance from Persia is beginning to affect extreme North. The temperature is high in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir.

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir and North-west Frontier Province. Skardu, Parachinar and Drosh are each reporting half an inch.

Forecast:—An extension into the Punjab, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.910in
Temperature of air	76.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4 „
Dew point	65.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	69.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 „
Minimum „ „	68.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,NW.NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	139 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in
F.	1	7 23	25 7	1	2 0	21 0
		21 3	25 4		14 8	16 9
S.	5	9 43	26 6	3	4 5	19 5
		22 49	28 3		16 1	15 8
M.	4	10 39	27 1	4	5 3	18 6
		23 30	29 9		16 50	15 5
Tu.	5	23 30	29 9	5	15 48	17 9
		11 29	27 7		17 31	15 5
W.	6	0 8	29 11	6	6 27	17 3
		12 10	27 9		18 10	15 8
Th.	7	0 44	29 9	7	7 2	17 6
		12 51	27 7		18 49	16

SINCLAIR OIL LEASES.

PRESIDENT TO SUE FOR ANNULMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted Mr. Walsh's resolution directing the President to sue for annulment of Mr. Doheny Sinclair oil leases. It appears that yesterday's voting related to one of various amendments moved.

Vain efforts were made to soften the language of the resolution which as finally and unanimously adopted alleges the leases were entered into "without authority and in violation of law."—Reuter.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Trade Assn. Annual General Meeting, Taj Bldg., 12 noon.

Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum's lecture on "Work Before Us," Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meetings, First Day.

"At Home" Wilson College to past students, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Boy Scouts' first annual Athletic Sports, Cooperage, 2 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.

Vivekananda Birth-day Anniversary celebration: Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Davar's College of Commerce Social, Jehangir Bag, 4-30 p.m.

National Medical College prize distribution, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's lecture on "Muslim Youth and his Duty to-day", Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Maulana Shaukat Ali to preside.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Tenants' Association: Public meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Public meeting—Marwadi Vidyalaya. Prominent speakers to speak on "Indian Art—Its Place in National Reconstruction."

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 12m., Sunset 6h. 32m.
Feb. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m., Sunset 6h. 33m.
Feb 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h 33m.
Feb. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m., Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb. 7 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 11m., Sunset 6h.35m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Patel, Senior partner of Messrs. Patel Brothers died suddenly from heart failure on 1st February. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. at his residence Patel House Middle Colaba.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 4th Instant at 11 o'clock. (S.T.)

"GANDHI ERA."

With reference to the query of Mr. Jalundhwala in our issue of the 28th Jan., it may be stated that Pandit Vinjamoory Bhavana Charyulu, the author of the Gandhi Era Calendar, has described how to arrive at the correct number of days in a particular year. He says, "Divide Gandhi Years by 4 and if the remainder be 2, the year will have 366 days; if there be no remainder or if the remainder be 1 or 3, the days of that year will be 365 only."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The B.I. s/s "Mandala" which left London on the 18th ultimo arrived Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 30th idem and left there at 1-30 a.m. on the following day.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

All members of the Union with their friends are requested to attend the meeting which is to be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union Hall 559/561 Girgaon Road, when prominent members will speak on "How to Strengthen the Union."

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class in English from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The class is open to the public.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics conducted under the auspices of the Servants of India Society will meet as usual tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mr. C.S. Deole will be in charge. It is open to all.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Maulana Mahomed Ali will deliver a lecture on "Muslim Youth: and his Duty to-day" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea-face on Monday (4th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 6th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Fort.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS' MEETING.

A general meeting of the Khilafat Volunteers of Bombay will be held on the 3rd Feruary at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Dongri. All the Volunteers (i.e.) corps No. 1, 2, and 3 are herewith asked to be present at the appointed time. The members who have not presented themselves lately are specially enjoined to attend the meeting. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Dr. Kitchlew are expected to give special directions regarding the construction of the Khilafat Volunteers.

INDIAN ART—ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Tairsee, Pickthall, Lakhmida Rowji, Puntambekar, L.G. Khare Dr. Miss N. Joshi, and Mr. K.H. Vakil and others will speak on "Indian Arat—Its Place in National Reconstruction". Mr. K. Natarajan has consented to preside.

AG. CHAIRMAN OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. W.H. Neilson, O.B.E., to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr. P.R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed as a temporary Member of Council.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following five gentlemen are declared duly elected representatives of the M. D. C. C. on the B. P. C. C. in place of five vacancies notified before:—(1) Mr. Parshottamdas Trikamdas. (2) Mr. C. L. Lodaya. (3) Mr. I. L. Kaji. (4) Mr. H. Y. Sheikh and (5) Mr. Abaskhan Ebrahimkhan.

P.Y.C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 16th Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 30th Jan. 1924, between The Poona Police Team and The Fergusson College and ended in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

LABOURER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

One Mahadeo Hanmanta, a labourer, was engaged in removing earth from an excavation made for the formation of a cabin for the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder when a large stone fell on him pinning him to the ground. It took twenty men to remove the stone and when it was removed Mahadeo was found dead.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of December 1923, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,472, of which 3,420 were males, 3,398 were females, and 1,654 children.

Amongst them new admission were 763. Average daily attendance was 293.

"THE DAILY ZAMINDAR," OF LAHORE.

The following has been received from the "Zamindar" of Lahore:—

"The Zamindar3," Lahore, the premier vernacular Nationalist Daily of India, having survived the ordeals of confiscations of securities and printing press, the turmoils of a Civil Suit and an ex-parte Decree appears on an enlarged size with its special features and characteristics on the 7th February, 1924."

REPORTED THEFT.

Mahomed Abdul Rahman a merchant residing at Palton Road reports that at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday he locked his house and went out, leaving his cook named Abdul Hoosein in the kitchen. He returned home at 7-30 p.m. when he found that a box had been opened with a duplicate key and wearing apparel and currency notes valued at Rs. 615 stolen therefrom. The cook also disappeared.

PISTOLS MISSING.

Messrs. Abdul Ali Moorbhai Gun Makers of Abdul Rehman Street, reported to the police that on the 21st instant they took delivery of two cases of pistols and guns from No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Dock and took them to No. 2 Shed where they opened the cases for Customs examination when two pistols were found short from one of the cases. On examining the cases, the wood fastenings and tin lining of the cases, it appears to be a case of short loading.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY.

A public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society to celebrate the 62nd Birth-day anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, and Messrs. G.B. Trivedi, B.N. Motiwala, B.F. Bharucha, K.J.B. Wadia, M.A. Narayan Iyengar, J.J. Vimadalal, B.K. Dhurandhar and F.J. Ginwalla will make short speeches suitable to the occasion. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside. At the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, there will be Bhajan from 8 to 9 a.m. and Pravachan on Jnaneshwari from 9 to 10-30 a.m. on Sunday.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR VAUDEVILLE.—Commencing to-night there will be a week of vaudeville at the Excelsior Theatre and a series of very attractive programmes will be presented by Mr. Robert Bores and his colleagues. This is their first visit to India, their opening performance to-night being their first appearance in this country. But in England, and on the Continent, Mr. Bores has acquired a considerable reputation as an entertainer, and the programmes will certainly not lack in variety and in entertaining powers.

TO-NIGHT.—A four-part programme fills the bill. First there will be modern comedy conjuring; secondly there will be a musical mélange which will range from classical to jazz and will include performances on such widely varied instruments as the piccolo, concertina, banjolin, xylophone, Chinese flute and violin. Then there is a regular encyclopedia of variety which includes eccentric juggling and dancing, Scottish dances, musical clownery, humorous caricaturing and a luminous butterfly. Lastly there is a magnificent Oriental scene in which the staging is said to be most elaborate. The Bores Co. will be here for just a week. Following them is the Espinosa Revue Season which will last over a month.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—A tale of the sea and of men who go down to the sea in ships is the film being shown at the Excelsior in the early evenings. "Partners of the Tide" tells of a plot, common in fiction, to sink a ship which has passed its useful stage, for the sake of the insurance; also of the foiling of the plot. There is, of course, a love vein as well. It is a good wholesome story which brings a breath of the brine to the theatre; a film which will pass a pleasant hour.

* * * *

NOVEL FILM AT EMPIRE.—Quite unlike any other film which has ever been shown in Bombay is "My Lady's Dress", which will be released at the Empire Theatre to-night. It features the most beautiful woman on the English stage, Miss Gladys Cooper, but more interesting still is the fact that it strikes out a completely new line of thought. It does not show in detail the making of a lady's dress, but it does show that in the making of a beautiful gown there may be some very sordid associations. We are taken to Italy and shown the poverty of those who rear the silk-worms; to Lyons and the tragedy of the silk weavers; to Holland and the struggle of the lace-workers: to Whitechapel and the pitiful story of the crippled girl who fashioned the most wonderful artificial flowers. Then to the snowy wastes of Siberia where the furs are obtained and finally Mayfair where all that glitters is not gold. Into each of these episodes is woven a story which grips the imagination and the whole is gathered together in a masterly way in the form of a drama. A novel film which should appeal particularly to the feminine sex.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Monna Vanna", the wonderful spectacular film after Maeterlinck's play, is now to be seen at the Empress. It has received nothing but praise at the Excelsior and although, in parts, it is almost overwhelming in its mass effects, it can claim to be one of the finest films shown in Bombay in recent years. "Monna Vanna" was, for a long time banned by the censor in London and it was not found possible to produce it on the stage until 1914. Why this was so it is difficult to conceive; for the film story is nothing but elevating, telling, as it does, the simple story of a woman's self-sacrifice. In addition to the ambitious nature of the production another striking feature is the excellent acting of Miss Leeparry, a cinema actress of whom much will be heard in the very near future.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

I.L.I ..... 6 goals.
Parel Sporting Club ..... nil.

Yesterday's second division game between the Parel Sporting Club and the Instituto Luso-Indiano proved a rather one-sided affair resulting in a victory for the latter by 6 goals to nil. The Parel team have yet to combine better to do more effective work. The I.L.I. forwards showed excellent understanding and are quicker than the Parel quintet who didnot get much support from their halves. The I.L.I. pivotal man, Gonsalves, needs much attention as he was responsible for 5 goals out of the six yesterday. Between Jacob, Gonsalves and Andrew, they will baffle a much stronger defence than the Parel Club put up. At half-time the I.L.I. led by three goals, two shot by Gonsalves and one by Jacob. In the second moiety, Gonsalves added three more in a brilliant fashion with a short time.

The teams were:—

I.L.I. Cantas, P. Gonsalves, and Pontis; Coutinho, Thomas, and Ferrao; Damasian, Jacob, Gonsalves, Andrew and D'Lima.

Parel Sporting Club:—

Saldanha, M. Joseph and A. Fernandes; J. D'Souza, D. Pontis, and F. D'Lima, Lewis, Sidney, Dias, Joseph and Victor.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and L.C. Smith

There will be no match to-day.

TO-MORROW at 5-15.

Customs vs. Santa Cruz.

A SOP TO MUSLIMS.

VICEROY'S BAIT FAILS TO CATCH.

PARTY NEGOTIATIONS IN DELHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

H. E. the Viceroy's progress in state procession, in spite of the usual pomp and show, was unaccompanied by any enthusiasm on the part of those who very sparsely lined the route to the Council Chamber. His speech in the Assembly Chamber, although awaited with deep interest on account of the rumours of what might have been an appropriate gesture, namely Mahatma's release, is regarded in responsible circles as singularly devoid of statesmanship. In fact, referring to the portion which deals with the Viceroy's anxiety for the future of Reforms and his observations regarding Government's adamant front and his categorical prognostication as regards "the impossibility of immediate grant of Dominion government", responsible Swarajists said that it was not merely grievously unhappy but positively disappointing. The Viceroy's speech is considered as a premature and quite an unnecessarily offensive challenge by the Swarajists. The first portion devoted to the Middle East, Afghanistan, etc, is supposed to be designed to appease Moslem apprehensions and an attempt to conciliate Moslem opinion. But it is hoped, both in the Swarajist and Independent circles that it will not delude them. It is quite clear that instead of bending opposition it has stiffened it.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

Strenuous efforts are being made by Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, as also by Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachari, all of whom are, besides being in right earnest, at the head of important sections of opinion to bring about some sort of common understanding between the Swarajists and the Independents. But the election of the Swarajists' office-bearers has somewhat *damped* the ardour of the Independents, who were hoping to figure as leaders of a big Coalition Party. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah had long talks to-day about the course of conduct to be adopted and the leaders met at Mr. Rangachari's to discuss the *modus operandi*. The situation is somewhat ticklish. If only all the Moslem members would join hands with the Swarajists, independently of the Independents the Swarajists would command a position and with the Independents they would be impregnable, counting a majority of almost 75 or over 80 on their side. As a matter of fact non-Swarajist Moslems hold the key position. With them the Swarajists can almost defy the Independents also, but without them the Independents can insist on some concessions before merging into the Swaraj Party.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

PROPOSED ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

Solemn silence was observed by the Swaraj Party to-day in the proceedings of the first business meeting of the Assembly. Fortunately, it was official business of a few unimportant Bills calling for no opposition; otherwise Swarajists would have been out on their trial. They, however, fully utilised the one and a half hour's sitting in the Assembly Chamber with deep mediation as to the best way of meeting the Viceroy's threat and the disappointment he has created. As soon as the meeting was over, they proceeded post haste to Raisina where they held conversations till late this night.. The Independents also met at Raisina and conducted their deliberations separately. Both Parties are generally agreed that the one cannot do anything tangible or striking in the Assembly without the support of the other, and that they must either sink or swim together in the coming fight. Lala Lajpat Rai attended the Swarajists' conference, while Mr. Sastri and Mr. Ramachandra Rao attended that of the Independents which was held under the Presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya. There is general agreement that a common workable programme must be found between both the parties, but difficulties are experienced at every turn. There are wheels within wheels and interminable discussions are proceeding in a most inconclusive manner. Pandit Malavya, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangachari are taking leading part in discussions with Swarajist leaders, like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Patel, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. The Swarajists feel that they cannot consistently with their declarations in the Congress and other places agree to any whittling down of their programme and change their policy of obstruction with a view to make Government by Councils impossible. They are very anxious to obtain support to the published national demands and get signatures of as many non-Swarajist members of the Assembly as possible.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

But while the moderates are obdurate the Independents who hold the key to the situation between the Government on the one side and Swarajists on the other, express their inability to subscribe to the national demands which they characterise as mere bluster. They want to put the Swarajists on their trial in regard to Mr. Rangachari's resolution for taking early steps towards Dominion Status and provincial autonomy. This resolution coming as it does before the motion for release of Mahatma Gandhi, really puts the Swarajists in an extremely difficult position. While anxious to join hands with the Independents they feel they cannot do anything unless Government indicated a change of heart, by at least releasing Mahatma Gandhi. They are even prepared to alter their policy to a certain [illegible] if the Independents as a body would give a pledge to support them throughout. But the Independents are generally holding out on their own grounds.

Mr. Jinnah, speaking on behalf of the Independents, however, expressed this evening that they would go with the Swarajist policy of obstruction only so far as refusing supplies and he further begged the Swaraj Party to express its immediate demands in the form of an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar. If any amendment is to be admitted, it must be sent in three days in advance, that is before to-morrow evening, and therefore greater and more earnest attempts are being made by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah for Unity.

A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

Swarajists, it is understood, are putting forth the demand for release of Mahatma Gandhi and the convening of a Round Table Conference to explore the possibilities of steps towards Swaraj. But the Independents with a view to meeting the Swarajists are inclined to get Mr. Rangachari's resolution so amended as to ask for the appointment of a Committee of legislature to give practical effect to the demand for dominion status, including provincial autonomy. In any case the amendment will have to be given notice of to-morrow, and it is hoped Pandit Malaviya will in the meanwhile, frame an amendment suitable to all parties.

Mr. C. R. Das is coming to-morrow and probably his advice will be sought for a solution.

I understand that so far the national demand has been signed by 45 members of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, including two Burmans and by 155 members of various provincial legislatures making a total of 200.

THE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

The first business meeting of the new Assembly was held at eleven this morning. The attendance was fair. The order paper contained official programme relating to the introduction of four minor bills and the election of public account and finance committees. Just before the meeting of the Assembly Pundit Motilal and Mr. V. J. Patel were interviewed regarding the attitude they would adopt in respect of official bills and the election of committees. They declared that the Swaraj Party would remain neutral and take no part in to-day's proceedings.

Sir Frederick Whyte took the chair at eleven. Pundit Malaviya and Captain Ajab Khan were sworn in. A large numbers of important questions were answered.

FEELING OF INDIANS ON KENYA.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas asked for the publication of correspondence in connection with the Kenya White Paper.

Sir Narasimha Sarma said the orders of the Secretary of State had been received for publication of the correspondence.

In reply to a question by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Narasimha Sarma said that the Government of India had received no specific complaints from the Indians in Kenya regarding the White Paper but had seen reports in the press and were aware of the grave anxiety of the Indians in Kenya since the publication of the White Paper.

Sir Purushotamdas asked as to what means of ascertaining Indian feeling were available to the Government of India in the absence of their officer in Kenya.

Sir Narasimha said at present the Indians in Kenya could send representations through the Colonial Office and further question added that the Government of India had suggested to the Secretary of State the desirability of having better means of knowing the Indian feeling.

Replying to Mr. Neogy, Sir Moncrieff Smith said both in the interests of economy and efficiency it had been decided that the business of the legislature should continue to be conducted by the Legislative Department rather than by a separate department of legislature.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas asked as to what steps the Government of India were taking to see that the disputes between them and His Majesty's Government be settled in accordance with the best financial interests of India.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that relevant information had been fully placed before the Secretary of State in whose hands the final decisions rested.

Sir Purushotamdas, thereupon, asked as to whether the legislature would be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion before a settlement was arrived at.

The Finance Member replied that they would do their best to see that the House was informed..

Mr. Neogy asked whether Government had called for a report on the working of the Reforms from various provinces?

Sir Malcolm Hailey replied that no official report had been received. Certain information was informally called for but the Government of India did not intend to publish it.

Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Have the Government of India received a report from the Central Provinces regarding the unworkability of the reforms there?"

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—"I am astonished to hear, sir, that the reforms are unworkable there. (Laughter)."

REGULATION 3 OF 1818.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to a series of questions by Mr. K. C. Neogy regarding the use of Regulation 3 of 1818 said: There are 22 persons under detention in Bengal, one in the Punjab and one in an Indian State territory. In four of the cases action taken had reference to hostile activities directed from abroad against the security of India and among the objects of these activities was the fomenting of trouble on the Frontier. In twenty of the cases in Bengal, action taken was in respect of complicity in a revolutionary Conspiracy with the avowed object of assassinating Government officials. Government had no information as to what periods were these persons in the custody of the zilla or city magistrate or as to whether any judge visited the state prisoner in any such case and issue orders as contemplated in section four of the Regulation. But three reports had been received as a result of the visits paid by the District Magistrates of the localities in which the detenus were confined. The detenus were in good health and were well-treated. Government were not prepared to supply information as to the amount of allowance fixed in the case of each prisoner in Bengal but they were satisfied that the allowances were adequate. Seven internees in Midnapore jail complained of treatment in respect of food and clothing but inquiries showed no grounds for the complaint.

INTERPELLATIOTS.

DELHI, February 1.

MR. MACDONALD'S BOOK.

Sheikh Sadiq Hussain (Amritsar) M.L.A. has given notice of a resolution recommending the removal of the restriction on importation into India of the Right Hon Ramsay Macdonald's book entitled "Awakening of India."

It will be remembered Mr. Raza Ali raised a question about this in the Council of State on 30th January when he could not get any answer from Mr. Crerar as it was not quite in order.

REVISION OF REFORMS.

A large number of important questions stood in the name of Dr. Gour.

Mr. K. C. Roy informed the chair that Dr Gour had asked him to put those questions but as Dr. Gour had not yet taken his oath of office Mr. Roy asked the ruling as to whether those questions could be asked.

The President ruled that until a member took the oath his questions could not be answered.

Replying to Mr. Venkatapatiraju, the Home Member said, the Government had forwarded to the Secretary of State without expression of any opinion the resolution of Dr. Gour passed by the last Assembly for revision of the Reform Act. No reply had been received yet.

Mr. Roy:—"What have Government done to explore the Reforms further?

The Home Member said this question would be better answered on a later occasion when the subject came up for discussion.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked as to whether the Secretary of State had definitely said that the revision would not be undertaken before 1929.

The Home Member replied that Lord Peel's despatch on the subject had already been published.

Replying to a question of Mr. Gya Parshad Sinh, Sir Malcolm Hailey said: The replies of Local Governments had been received on the question of the abolition of the Divisional Commissioners. The question was still being considered.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Replying to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Finance Member said that the Government did not propose to publish the correspondence between them and the Secretary of State on the question of currency and exchange and on the question of Reverse Bills. They also did not propose to publish the correspondence on the subject of the sale of two millions of gold.

A member:—"Is it that the Government always replies in the negative to the questions urging the publication of correspondence?"

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—"No" (Laughter).

Pandit Malaviya:—"Will the Honourable the Finance Member give reasons for not publishing the correspondence?"

Sir Basil Blackett:—"We do not consider it advisable."

Pandit Malaviya:—"Is the publication withheld in the public interest or in the interest of those in charge of the Department?"

Answer:—In the public interest.

Replying to Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Malcolm Hailey laid a statement showing that persons in custody under regulation 3 of 1818 were 17 from Bengal, one from the Punjab and one from the North-Western Frontier Province. Persons detained under the Madras Regulation 2 of 1819 were 204, mainly those concerned in forcible conversion of the Hindus or otherwise implicated in the Moplah rebellion. Two persons were in custody under the Bombay Regulation of 1827 being concerned in the murder of one Navalsinhji in a rural state of the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Mr. Richey replying to Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that the Government of India had made a strong representation on the subject of the Kenya Immigration Bill. The question of publication of the report of the Fiji Deputation had been postponed until the appointment of the Crown Colonies' Committee had been settled.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Replying to Sir Purshotamdas, Sir Basil Blackett said:—Government have not framed any official estimate of the average income per head of the population nor are they prepared to endorse any of the unofficial estimates which have been framed from time to time. Such statistics necessarily involve a large number of assumptions and qualifications and are apt to be extremely misleading. The approximate charge per head of the population for military expenditure on the basis of the net cost of the military services, inclusive of charges connected with war frontier operations and other special services, works out as follows:—1914-15 total military expenditure was Rs. 306,523,730 and came to Rs. 1.25 per head of the population, 1918-17 Rs. 667,203,582 and Rs. 2.70 per head, 1920-21 Rs 817,537,319 and Rs. 3.30 per head and in 1923-24 (estimate) Rs. 620,000,000 and Rs. 2.51 per head.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

After sponding an houur on interpellations the House proceeded at twelve to dispose of legislative business. Four official bills, non-contentious, but nevertheless important were introduced, Sir Malcolm Hailey introduced a bill futher to amend the Indian Penal Code. He said that in 1923 the Indian Legislature passed an Act to give effect to certain articles of international convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children. Section 3 of this Act inserted a new section, 366A, in the Indian Penal Code prescribing an age limit of eighteen years in respect of the offence of procuration of minor girls. That Act was not brought into force immediately on its being assented to by the Governor-General, as it was considered that Local Governments should be consulted on the advisability of retaining the age of 18 years in the new section 366A of the age-limits laid down in the Code for more serious kindred offences. After considering the opinions received the Government of India decided to bring forward the present bill with the object of raising the age limit in section 361. It is proposed to bring Act XX of 1923 into force simultaneously with the present bill if it is passed into law.

INDIAN COINAGE ACT.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced a bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act. The statement of objects and reasons attached to the bills says that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the omissions in the Indian Coinage Act of any provision such as exists in the English Coinage Act for power to withdraw the legal tender attribute of the coin. The result is that a coin once legal tender is always a legal tender under the Indian Law. It is, therefore, proposed on the analogy of section 11 (5) of the English Coinage Act 1870 to take power to withdraw by notification the legal tender attribute of the coin of any denomination or date except gold coins which are dealt with in section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act. This provision should, in the event of the excessive counterfeiting of any particular denomination of coin, enable action which should effectually stop the circulation of counterfeits and should ensure a prompt withdrawal of the genuine coin.

INCOME TAX ACT.

The Finance Member introduced another bill to amend Income Tax Act. The Income Tax Act does not provide for the assessment of income, profits or gains of an association or club which is neither a company nor a firm nor a Hindu undivided family. This is an omission as it was always intended to tax associations or clubs. The bill gives effect to this intention and also validates the assessments made during the current year.

COTTON CESS ACT.

Mr. Richey introduced a bill to amend the Cotton Cess Act. At present there is no provision for levy of a Cess on British Indian cotton which may be exported by land to foreign territories in India. The Central Cotton Committee have recommended that the Act should be so amended as to enable a cess to be levied on such cotton. The object of the amendment now proposed is to enable a cess to be levied on cotton exported by land to such foreign territory as may be notified by the Governor-General-in-Council. Another amendment makes the Collectors of districts responsible for assessment, levy, collection etc. of cess on cotton consumed in mills. This amendment also has the support of the Cotton Committee.

The House agreed to the motion of the Finance Member, proposing the usual election of Public Accounts Committee and Standing Finance Committee. The election will take place on the 6th of February.

The House adjourned till Monday.

MILL LOCK-OUT.

SITUATION PEACEFUL AND QUIET.

ONLY 2 MILLS WORKING.

No further development has taken place in the strike situation since writing yesterday. The same number of men are still out, and only two out of the 83 spinning and weaving mills in the city are working. One of them is the Colaba Mill which is in the favoured situation of being far removed from the mill-land of Bombay, and the second is the Bombay Woollen Mills at Mazagaon. It is not known why the latter mill is still working, but the men have not yet stayed away. The Manockji Petit Mill, which was purposely closed with a view to making some alterations in the plant, was opened yesterday for work. The men worked for some time and one after another the several departments had to be closed, until the Mill was wholly closed.

There was nothing untoward in the situation yesterday. The conditions remain almost the same. The men are still very quiet. The friends of Labour in the city are doing their best to form a healthy opinion among the workers by holding meetings and circulating hand-bills asking the men to resume work, in order that a more peaceful atmosphere may be ensured for waiting on the Governor with a deputation. No progress seems to have been made in the idea of sending a deputation to the Governor. The present is the formative period and it must take some time before the mill workers come to a definite decision in the matter. In the meantime meetings of workers are being held and at one of the meetings a resolution in favour of resumption of work has already been passed. The lock-out declared by the agents and masters will terminate on Monday, February 4, and if the men do not present themselves at the factories on that date a further fourteen days' lockout will be declared, in accordance with the previous notice. It is to be hoped that there will be no incidents in the city to disturb the hitherto peaceful nature of the strike.

Roughly about one lakh and a half of men are out.

SWARAJISTS' SUCCESSES.

"GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The "Manchester Guardian's" commendatory leader on Lord Reading says Swarajists are not likely to take fright at the step which will enable them to represent to the people of India that they are deprived of the measure of self-government already granted to them. Many Swarajists woud probably rejoice to see the Government of India driven back either in the Central Provinces or in Bengal on purely bureaucratic methods. "It must be the business of the Government of India to disappoint them whereever and as long as possible."—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924.
694th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE CAPTIVE OF SIMLA.

We are not surprised at either the tone or substance of the Viceroy's latest utterance which is meant to be minatory but is in reality extremely foolish. The occasion, the opening of the new Assembly synchronising as it did with the installation of a new Government in England, and the march of events in India, culminating in the united national demand for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi, would have been seized by one endowed with the authentic spark of statemanship, to interpret, as the representative of the King-Emperor in the country, the mind of India to England and by a generous gesture to hasten the reconciliation between the two. But it were futile to have expected Lord Reading to rise to the height of his opportunity; and for the simple reason that brilliant as a lawyer or acute as a financier though he may be, his three years' viceroyalty has amply shown that he is devoid of the necessary elements of true statesmanship. True statesmanship postulates perfect understanding of the problem demanding solution and an imaginative insight into the feelings of the people. Reading his speech no-one will discover that the Viceroy realizes that the Indian people have been labouring under grave national wrongs which have remained unredressed. There is not a word in the speech referring to the originating causes which have brought about between England and India that estrangement of which the Swarajist campaign of obstruction is only a less important manifestation. There is nothing, in short, in the speech to show that the Viceroy understands the people or has sympathetically responded to their deepest sentiments and feelings. And how completely divorced he is from the people is most vividly demonstrated by the absence in his speech of any reference which, ordinary courtesy demanded, if not to the question of the release of the nation's beloved leader, at least to the recent crisis in his health.

But all this is in keeping with the record of ineptitude and reaction which Lord Reading has established for himself. That record forbade the expectation of a statesmanlike utterance. The Viceroy himself reminded his listeners that a change of Government had happened in England within the last few years and that in consequence "ordinary courtesy and also constitutional propriety" rendered it incumbent upon him to refrain fram some observations upon Indian affairs which he should otherwise have been tempted to make, until there had been opportunity for discussion with the new Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government. His Excellency would have been better advised for the sake of his reputation if he had taken advantage of this plea and observed silence on the question of Reforms. But neither "ordinary courtesy" nor "constitutional propriety" prevented him from indulging in his foolish and futile threat to the "Wreckers". This leads us to the only noteworthy feature of the Viceroy's utterance and it is the proof it affords of the completeness of his surrender to the bureaucracy which is now making its last stand against the people and whose apt pupil and loyal champion he has become. The speech that he has delivered is, therefore, not a pronouncement offering a solution of the present situation, but a revelation of the thoughts and intentions of the bureaucracy determined not to yield an inch of its ground and yet apprehensive of its imminent defeat. This is how the Viceroy has interpreted the mind of Simla bureaucracy which has conquered him:

"I repeat the warning I gave in October last in all gravity that there is a possibility of check in the onward progress of the Reforms by the ugly scene enacted by the Swarajists in the Central Provinces Legislative Council. I trust it will not happen in this Indian Legislature. British people would refuse to be coerced into giving India Reforms contrary to their own desire and better judgment. The eyes of all friends of the Reforms are fixed upon the harvest which this Legislature will sow and reap. Make a wise choice as regards the course you pursue, otherwise you know what will happen. If the position in the Provinces should become more acute, the Local Governments can rely on my fullest support."

Could the Swarajists of the Central Provinces expect a more ungrudging admission of the completeness of their success than is contained in the Viceroy's "threat"? His Excellency must, indeed have a poor notion of the intelligence of the Swarajists if he imagines that they can be deterred from their campaign of action by a threat which offers a demonstration of its efficacy. They have entered the Councils and the Assembly either to end the Reforms or to mend them in accordance with national needs. His Excellency has woefully misread the situation and the object the Swarajists have in view if he cherishes the delusion that the people of India will shed a tear when he and his superiors carry out their "threat" and withdraw what the former have always regarded as a sham and a snare. In truth, the Swarajists could not have received greater encouragement in the task they are seeking to perform than is contained in the admission of the Viceroy that success is theirs to achieve if only they persist.

More. The Viceroy's speech is more likely than not to rally to the banner of the Swarajists all the patriotic elements in the legislature who put the honour of their country above everything else. For the speech is a calculated challenge to every self-respecting Indian. "There is now a spirit in India, if I am to credit all I read, which is bent upon destruction of the Reforms unless it immediately attains that which it is impossible for any British Government to grant forthwith, that is, complete Dominion Self-Government." This is the Viceroy's new version of Lord Pentland's admonition to the people of India "to put all thoughts of the early grant of Self-Government out of their minds." Lord Reading knows full well to what Lord Pentland's obscurantism led and it is not difficult to foresee where his own bankrupt statesmanship will lead. "Action based on reason and justice will alone", His Excellency says, "prevail with the British people and will prove the only safe road to the ultimate goal to be attained." Is it the voice of reason which dictates the refusal to entertain the radical revision of a Reform Scheme which has been pronounced to be a failure even by the Co-operators, who loyally worked it? Is it justice that is responsible for the insolent declaration that it is impossible for any British Government to grant complete Dominion Self-Government to India? The Indian people are fully aware that no subject-nation has, in all history, won freedom through the grace of another people and they have no illusion that they will get complete self-government to-day or a century hence as a gift from the British nation or British Parliament, "that great champion of liberties". They know that Swaraj has to be won by their own unaided efforts just as they also know that it is the continuance of the present system of government which, while militating against their own self-realisation, also prevents the British people, who are no more inherently unjust than any other people, from finding full scope for the play of their sense of justice. "The future must largely, depend", Lord Reading said, "upon the people of India and the actions of the legislatures." The statement is prefectly true, but not in the sense Lord Reading meant it. Both the Swarajist members of the legislatures and the people of India will act as their conscience and their duty to the country dictate to them and not as their "trustees" bid them do. And neither threats nor blandishments will wean them away from the path they have chosen.

THE WAHHABIS.

Lenin was reported dead a score of times before he died, and Central Arabia is not more accessible than was Soviet Russia in the heyday of the European boycott; therefore we did not regard as conclusive Reuter's message which was published yesterday, reporting the death of Ibn Saud, Amir of Hail; but as the Arabs have no tendency to hide the death of their great men, but rather make a moan that can be heard afar there seemed more likelihood of the report being true than in the case of Bolshevik Russia and Lenin. The report is now declared to be without foundation. It would be interesting to know who started it and with what object. The name of Ibn Saud is, hardly less than that of Lenin, one of ill omen to those in England who imagined that, as the result of victory in the European war, the Allies in general and England in particular were going to do exactly what they liked with the world. But whereas the mind of Lenin was the power of Bolshevism, the mind of Wahhabism is the power of Ibn Saud. There may be some doubt as to whether Bolshevism will long survive Lenin, but there is no doubt whatever but that Wahhabism will survive the personality of Ibn Saud, who neither founded nor inspired, but merely leads it. He is a greater chief than any that has arisen among the Wahhabis since the period of their victories in the early nineteenth century, when for a time they got possession of the Holy Places, and it looked as if another great religious outburst from Arabia was on the point of taking place. Mohamed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, was deputed by the Khalifa to restore the Holy Places for "orthodox" Islam, and was successful in doing so. But he could not destroy the Wahhabi movement, which is based upon Islamic truth, though at that time concentrated rather on the forms of worship than the implications of belief and conduct in a world-wide view.

The Wahhabis furnished the first impulse of that great awakening of Islam the signs of which can be discerned to-day in every Muslim land. Abdul Wahhab, their founder, was horrified at the self-indulgence which he saw prevailing among Muslims, and at the heathen customs which he saw adopted by them and if by fire and sword he could have destroyed that self-indulgence and those customs *and every outward sign of them*, he would have done so. That was the weak point of the early Wahhabis, they attached too much importance to the outward sign. Towers in connection with places of worship were a relic of the phallic worship of the heathen. The first call to prayer was not given from a minaret but from the ground; therefore the Wahhabis pulled down minarets wherever they found them, instead of leaving them as relics of a bygone day and chanting the *azan* from the ground. The Black Stone of the Kaaba had become an object of too much reverence to the Muslims, therefor it must be displaced and publicly dishonoured, if not broken up, instead of leaving it *in situ* as the Holy Prophet himself did, when he destroyed the other idols, restored to its correct position as a natural curiosity. Worship paid to tombs was forbidden by the Holy Prophet himself, therefor all tombs which were the scene of such worship, including and above all the Tomb of the Holy Prophet at Medina, ought to be destroyed. Such was the *excess* of Wahhabism in the beginning that, instead of fulfilling the wish of its devout founder to reform the Muslim world, it made the Muslim world a solid wall against it. But Wahhabism, though defeated, did not die; it could not die for it was full of truth. The conduct of the Wahhabis has been and is an example to all Muslims of simple piety, intense devotion and, above all, pure religion. Their influence has never ceased to grow and work beneficently around them, far beyond the bounds of their community. And to-day the feeling of Islam has changed towards them, from what it was at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Their puritanism is regarded no longer as an affront to "orthodoxy" but as the greatest need of Al-Islam for reformation. And their leader is regarded as the hope of Muslims in Arabia.

Greater changes have come to mankind since the beginning of the nineteenth century than took place in the previous ten centuries. And though the Wahhabis have been largely isolated from the current of events, evidence is not altogether lacking that they too have undergone some change of outlook, not certainly tending to the diminution of their zeal, much less to the corruption of their conduct, but a change no less. They are not quite such fierce iconoclasts as of old—or rather we should say that they have got rid of the kind of negative idolatry which such fierce attacks on objects wrongly worshipped evidences. The Holy Prophet was quite free from such superstition; he destroyed nothing which it was not necessary to destroy for the assertion of the truth of Monotheism. He aimed not at the objects of idolatry—which he knew were senseless—but at the folly of the folk who idolised them. And, if the Wahhabis are content to follow his sublime example, they, with their faith and conduct, may yet fulfil the purpose of their saintly founder and contribute greatly to produce that world-wide reformation among Muslims which every thinking Muslim in the world to-day desires.

Notes of the Day.

The Viceroy and South Africa.

The Viceroy has devoted a portion of his speech to a review of the situation, as regards Indians in South Africa and Kenya. A more depressing statement it is difficult to come across in a pronouncement from the head of a country than this review. It will be untrue and unfair to say that Lord Reading is unaware of the gravity of the outlook in both the countries. But he has elected, we are constrained to presume, deliberately no doubt, to hold out no hope to Indians in these countries, who are appealing to his Government to hasten to their rescue, that he and his Government are in a mood to do anything that will bring the Governments of these countries to their senses and avert the threatening Imperial catastrophe, even at this late hour. Lord Reading is evidently incapable of identifying himself with the millions whose destinies he has come to mould. "The Union Government have given an assurance that it is their desire and intention to apply the measure, the Class Areas Bill, if it becomes law, in a spirit of fairness to the interest and reasonable requirements of Indians. My Government, however, while welcoming the assurance, cannot rest satisfied with this position and we shall continue our efforts to persuade the Union Government to incline to our view." What an anaemic and freezingly cold statement! And yet Lord Reading cannot but be aware that the Class Areas Bill threatens the very existence of the Indian community as self-respecting citizens. Lord Reading is evidently disinclined to point out, by way of any warning, to the South Africans the disastrous consequences, from the point of view of India, South Africa and the Empire, of their foolish anti-Indian crusade. Lord Reading's Government "will continue" to carry-on their correspondence with the Colonial Office and the South African Union Government, even after the Indians, in the Union have been finally reduced to a status of virtual outcasts and slaves of the Whites.

Kenya.

Lord Reading's reference to Kenya is not less unsatisfactory than his reference to South Africa. He has recapitulated, in correct official phraseology, what his Government achieved or rather failed miserably to achieve, as a result of their prolonged "struggle" with the Imperial Government and the Kenya Government to secure justice and fair play to Indians. Referring to His Majesty's Government's pious assurance that "while they can offer no prospect of the decisions being modified careful attention will be given to such representations as the committee appointed by the Government of India may desire to make to the Secretary of State for the Colonies," Lord Reading remarks: "This assurance gives us the opportunity we have been seeking and is a substantial gain." But how is Lord Reading going to utilise this "opportunity" and "substantial gain"? He says that following upon the decisions, statutory action has been taken as regards the franchise question in Kenya and "the Kenya Government has treated Indians on the same lines as Europeans and granted adult suffrage and given communal franchise" and that "this method of working may be accepted and it has now become law." Could the Kenya Government have found a better advocate of their case than the Viceroy of India? Lord Reading is satisfied that Indians cannot do, or rather should not do, anything at present. He asks them to accept the crumb without grumbling, for his own Government appear inclined not to raise any protest in connection therewith. On some future occasion the committee of the Government of India may make some representations pleading for an increase in the number of seats allotted to Indians in the Kenya Legislature and for a common electoral roll, but just at present Lord Reading would have Indians lie low and meekly accept the gracious favour of a partial and humiliating franchise conferred upon them. Of course, Indians in Kenya may rest assured that Lord Reading's Government will always continue to press their view to the notice of the Imperial Government, especially when the right occasions to press them have been allowed to slip by. As regards the new immigration restrictions in Kenya, Lord Reading says he has received an assurance from the Colonial office that the representations which the Colonies Committee of the Government of India may make regarding the measure, "whether in the form of a bill or an enacted measure," will receive the earnest attention of the Colonial Office, which means as Mr. Andrews says that the Colonial Office will not refrain from passing the Bill despite the representations of the Government of India. The Indian community in Kenya and their countrymen here cannot be satisfied with the way Lord Reading's Government are setting about to secure an equitable solution of the Kenya Indian problem.

MAHATMA'S RECOVERY.

NATION'S GRATITUDE TO PROVIDENCE.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

GANDHI MONTH—18TH FEB. TO 18TH MARCH.

At the last meeting of the Working Committee, the following resolutions were passed:—

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress is deeply thankful to the merciful Providence.

That Mahatma Gandhi has passed safely through his recent grave illness and his further services in the cause of freedom that has been vouchsafed to the nation;

That in order to prepare for a great struggle to be carried on all over the country to wrench from the Government his and the nation's freedom and establish Swaraj, a supreme effort should be made to strengthen the Congress organisation in every respect and for this purpose, the month beginning from 18th February and ending with 18th March next should be observed as the GANDHI MONTH be devoted to intense national work by every man and woman to the emancipation of the country. The Working Committee calls upon all Indians to put forth their utmost endeavour to clothe the nation in Khaddar and to collect money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

All Congress Committees are called upon to organise work at once in order to carry out the above resolution.

A resolution was passed granting Rs. 25,000 to the Punjab P. C. C. for helping the families of the Akalis who are undergoing imprisonment.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Delhi on the 26th instant.

GENERAL DAWES' EXPERTS COMMITTEE.

REICH'S BUDGET TO BE EXAMINED.

LONDON, January 31.

Berlin.—Among the official items to be examined by General Dawes' Experts Committee is the Reich's budget for 1924 showing a revenue of 5,254,000,000 and an expenditure of 5,712,000,000 gold marks.—Reuter.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN TROOPS IN RUHR.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—Official figures show that the French force in the Ruhr has been reduced from 40 to under 30 thousand. It is stated the Belgian troops have been reduced from 7 to 4 thousand.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL RESTORATION OF EUROPE.

BANKER'S CERTIFICATE TO LEAGUE.

LEAFIELD, January 31.

The work of the League of Nations in assisting the financial restoration of Europe was eulogised by Mr. Glazebrook, the Chairman of the Bank of Liverpool at the annual meeting of the Bank. Referring to the rapid recovery which Austria is making nationally and financially as a result of the reforms inaugurated under the auspices of the League, he said "out of a state of chaos and dispair the country is becoming prosperous and its people industrious and hopeful. Its currency is becoming stabilised and the expectation that the national budget would be made to balance this year seems possible of realisation." Mr. Glazebrook added "that experiment on similar lines about to be made in the case of Hungary appears to have good prospect of achieving equal success. Other countries are watching these experiments." He declared "it is perhaps not too much to hope that we have here small beginnings which will lead to return to sound financial principles by the larger European countries. —(B.O.W.).

ITALO-JUGOSLAV TREATY.

FIUME ANNEXED TO ITALY

LONDON, January 31.

According to the text of the Italo-Jugoslav Treaty the town of Fiume will be annexed by Italy while Port Baros and Delta and Fiumara will go to Jugo-Slavia. The corridor uniting Fiume town with Italy will be restricted owing to the inclusion of three villages in the Jugo-Slav territory. Altogether about 100 houses with 3,000 Jugo-Slavs will pass to the Jugo-Slav territory while Fiume Harbour with three piers and docks will be leased to Jugo-Slavia for 50 years for an annual rental of one gold lira as a reaffirmation of its Italian ownership. Jugo-Slavia administers the harbour. Negotiations between Italy and Hungary will secure an outlet for Hungarian traffic through Fiume harbour.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1852

EX-PRES DENT WILSON

SERIOUS ILLNESS

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Washington.—Ex-President Wilson, who has recently been suffering from digestive disorder, has become decidedly worse to-day. —Reuter.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER FORESTALLS NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Tokio.—Dissolution of Parliament has been unexpectedly announced, the Premier thus forestalling a non-confidence vote.—Reuter.

PRESENT DAY SCHOOL BOY

HEALTHIER THAN COUNTERPART OF 20 YEARS AGO,

LEAFIELD, January 31.

An eight year old London schoolboy of the present day is half a foot taller and three and three quarters pounds heavier than his counterpart of twenty years ago. This statement is made by the London school attendance sub-committee in its annual report. It also says that a school child is nowadays generally better, physically and even mentally, than a child of twenty years ago. This is attributed almost wholly to the very efficient medical attention which child received at school.—(B.O.W.).

AIRCRAFT BOMBING IN IRAQ.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPLY TO PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, January 31.

Referring to recent press comments with regard to bombing by aircraft in Iraq, the Colonial Office has issued a statement saying that the bombing in question occurred last year and denying that it was undertaken because taxes were in arrears which would be contrary to specific instructions. It adds that His Majesty's Government is considerling afresh the whole question of employment of aircraft in Iraq in support of civil authorities there.—Reuter.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

At to-day's meeting of the U. P. Council, a Swarajist member moved for the postponement of the elections of non-official members of the Council to different Advisory Committees till the National Demand had been presented before and considered by the Assembly. This motion for postponement was defeated by 56 votes to 35.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 31.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council begins on February 12th. The first two days will be devoted to non-official business, one day for supplementary demands and four days to the budget. The Council meets again on March 4th for general discussion.

KHADDAR WORK.

HOW BOMBAY CAN HELP.

SJT. BANKER INTERVIEWED.

A representative of "the Chronicle" interviewed Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, a Member of the Working Committee and Secretary of the All-India Khaddar Board. Mr. Banker has just returned from his tour in the Andhradesa and Tamil Nadu.

Being by nature reticent Mr. Banker was hardly prepared at first to give an interview, but when pressed to give his impressions he acceded to the request. "You are loath to give me an interview", our representative asked, "but you did not hesitate to address crowded meetings wherever you have been."

"That's a pretty joke", said Mr. Banker, "but by a strange irony I had to do it in spite of myself. The love of the people for Mahatmaji was so great that they seemed prepared to do anything even for the humblest of his servants. I was deeply touched by their devotion, and wherever I have spoken, I spoke because their love compelled me to pay a tribute to their devotion, and to tell them something about Mahatmaji of whom they had heard a lot, but whom they had never seen, who were in some cases simple enough to take Mr. Maganlal Gandhi for Mahatmaji and flocked in huge numbers to have his 'darshan.' We spoke to them about Mahatmaji and told them where he was and what he expected of them. While political awakening in some parts was quite commensurate with the Khadi work done there, it was inadequate in a few areas. In the Andhra villages we have seen scenes which beggar description, we have seen workers with whom it was a privilege to pass some days, and who are a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of the constructive programme in the Province Mr. Konda Venkatapaya, Dr. Cattabhi Sita Ramaiyya, Mr. Nageshwar Rao, are in themselves capable enough to fulfil the programme. As you might find from some of the reports of our tour in the "Hindu" we have seen villages which produce more Khadi than necessary for their use, where the spinning wheel is kept going with the regularity of the household hearth, and where people bid fare to clothe some of their neighbours also with khadi manufactured by them. Guruveddupalayam is one village, Nandela is another. If we could have a network of such villages throughout the length and breadth of India, we need do nothing more to win Swarajya.

And whilst I say this I think of Adirampatnam, a village in Tamilnad District, where we saw a sight wonderful to behold. It is an entirely Muslim population, a population which has not discarded the spinning wheel, but which has discarded the product of the spinning wheel. Whilst the wistful glances of the purdah women standing behind the rows of thousands of spinning wheels arranged in battle array before their houses gladdened our hearts, we were sad to learn that most of them did not use *khadi*. Our work there therefore was to awaken them to their sense of duty. They quickly responded to our appeals, and relieved our anxiety by taking solemn pledges not to wear foreign cloth and to use the products of their own spinning wheel. There are some centres in these areas where through the cupidity of the *entrepreneur* khadi which should be used in those very parts is sent out to other provinces and the anomaly of the spinners not wearing khadi is to be met with. We met some of them at Uttukuli, and we could persuade them to clothe themselves in their khadi first and then to think of clothing other districts. With the help of the strong Khadi Board which has on it men like Messrs. Ramswamy Naicker, Dr. Rajan and a whole-time worker like Santanam the work in these parts will be placed on a sound and self-sufficient basis."

But our tour, said Mr. Shankerlal, has no small lesson for a city like Bombay. Bombay does not produce *khadi* nor can it be expected to produce khadi in the near future. But it is expected to do its share in N. C. O. work by purchasing khadi. There are famine-stricken areas in Ceded Districts and other parts of Tamil Nad where spinning wheels which were busy the other day are idle for the khaddar being overstocked. Bombay and all other cities which consume khadi without being able to produce it should get into touch with workers and organisers in such areas through their Khadi Boards and place orders with them for all their surplus khadi, so that the spinning wheels there may be humming again. I realise the difficult conditions in which the urban folk have to live. I have a painful knowledge of their rooms wherein there is hardly space for them to live in health and comfort, to find space for spinning wheels and to ply them. I know there are some in this very city who do it inspite of these odds, and insist on wearing khaddar made out of their own yarn, but I shall be satisfied if before the 18th of March those who have no khadi get khadi and make it a point to wear khadi and nothing but khadi. The thousands of wheels in Tamilnad and Andhra can produce enough khadi for those who ply them, and also for you, if you only encourage them by buying it.

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR BOARD

The All-India Khaddar Board met on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Seth Revashankar Jagjivan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. There was a full attendance of members. Several important resolutions were passed and large advances by way of loans were made for Khaddar work to some of the provinces, which had applied for help.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

CONTINUES TO PROGRESS SATISFACTORILY.

MR. C. R. DAS PAYS VISIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi continues his progress satisfactorily. His health is much better, everything having turned to normal condition.

Mr. C. R. Das arrived here yesterday evening with Mrs. Das. They paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi in the hospital.

Mr. Das discussed the future programme of the Swaraj Party with friends and left for Bombay same night *en route* to Delhi.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RETURN OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD. Feb. 1.

The local Municipal elections have been ever. Of the 38 candidates nominated by the City Congress Committee to contest 38 Non-Mahomedan seats, 21 had been declared elected unopposed and of the 6 independent candidates 4 have come out successful, of whom Mr. Dolatram and Dr. Tankariwala are members of the present committee of management.

For the 10 Mohamedan seats there were 20 candidates of whom 1 retired. 3 Mohamedan candidates were nominated by the local Khilafat Committee of whom only one has been elected

12 members will be nominated by the Government.

ADDRESS TO SJT. VIDYARTHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 1.

The Cawnpore Muunicipal Board presented an address of welcome last night to Pandit Ganesh Vidyarthi and Maulana Nisar Ahmad, both of whom have recently been released after an imprisonment of over two wears.

OILFIELDS' LEASE CONTROVERSY.

LIKELY REPERCUSSIONS IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A correspondent in the "Morning Post" points out that the controversy in America over the lease of oilfields reserved for the United States navy to the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation may have repercussions elsewhere in the world where Sinclair interests have been seeking concessions, especially in Persia where it is understood the Persian Government have agreed to grant the Corporation concessions covering four out of five northern provinces. Persian subjects are raising a ten million dollar loan for Persia in the United States. In view of the United States Senate's investigations it is very debatable whether such a loan will be procurable, especially as Persia can furnish no security other than doubtful oil rights.—Reuter.

Washington.—The Senate has adjourned, without taking any action on Mr. Robinson's resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and other Navy Department officials in connection with the oil reserve leases, after three hours' debate.—Reuter.

SULTAN OF NEJD.

DEATHREPORT CONTRADICTED.

A telegram from Bahrein dated 1st inst. received by a gentleman in Bombay from Khan Bahadur Abdul Azizi Algosaibi, Agent of the Sultan, contradicts the news sent by Reuter's saying that Sultan Ibn Saud was dead. The Bahrein message reads:—

"Sultan enjoying good health and happiness. He married recently."

ECHO OF INGHAM MURDER CASE.

With reference to the Associated Press message from Poona which appeared in our Friday's issue under the heading "Echo of Ingham Murder Case—Sergeant Pearston's Lawyer in Trouble", Mr. I. J. Sopher, High Court Vakil, Bombay writes under date February, 1st:—"Sir, Reading in your paper to-day, I find the above heading in the matter of the complaint by my client Sergt. Pearston against Frank Dias. This heading I must say is very misleading as I have defended the man myself".

Official and Personal.

Sir C. Shankaran Nair left Madras for Bombay on the 30th January.—A.P.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson received the Chief of Bhor at Government House on Friday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were the guests of the President of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at dinner and afterwards attended the Fancy Dress Ball at the Club, on Friday.

THE CALL OF CONGRESS.

OUR DUTY TO RESPOND.

WEAR KHADDAR AND RELEASE MAHATMA.

INDIA DETERMINED TO BE FREE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday night, Mr. K.P. Khadilker presiding, when speeches were made on the Congress Work.

Mr. Khadilker said as the Congress Working Committee was still sitting, the speakers were rather late. He asked the leaders to give them a few words of advice on the Congress work.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he did not know what had happened to "Times of India." One day it was the lover of Hindus and the next day it was the friend of Moslems. He feared that for the last few days the Ali Brothers were on its brains. (Laughter). He did not read newspapers generally and the "Times of India" he generally smelled and threw it away. (Laughter.) There was only one idea in the leaderette and the leaders of the paper, and that was to advise people not to follow the Ali Brothers. Mahomed Ali was an Oxford man, and was once the friend of the Editor of that paper, and whenever it had no comic stunt in the city it took the Ali Brothers in hand. The paper said the old gang had come now and no-one should speak to them and give them any money Another day it said that the Ali Brothers had nothing left now but to make friends with the British Government. The "Times" had apparently fallen in love with him, and called him the Big Brother and Shaukat, which it had no right to do. One leading article wanted him to fight with Swami Shradhanandji, but he had made up his mind long ago not to quarrel with Hindus so long as there was a third party in India. (Cheers.) The Swamiji had enthusiasm and energy to work for the faith which he loved, and the speaker worked for his own faith. The Swamiji worked for his country as well as for his faith and the speaker did likewise. To-day, the outlook was dark, and tomorrow it might be so, but there was bound to be a bright day when there would be plenty of light. (Applause.) The 'Times' said that nobody should give the Brothers any money, but they had got money from both Hindus and Moslems for the two Funds. Personally speaking, he was not a saint or a good man; he had always said that the Mahatma was the God's good man and he was the God's bad man. (Laughter). When the appeal of the Congress was flung broadcast across the country and there was a rally the "Times" would say again that the Brothers were still game. He welcomed the idea of the "Times" to check his accounts, and he was prepared to lay them before any chartered accountants so that they may have an inspection of the same. He would welcome the ten-rupee note which the Editor wanted to offer him, and he would use for the unity of Hindus and Moslems and for freeing the country from the bondage of a foreign bureaucracy. The "Statesman" once published a calumny against the Khilafat people about the accounts and when the books were laid before the Magistrate and the truth of the accounts was proved the journal had to make a handsome apology. He challenged the "Times" to check the accounts of the Khilafat Committee any day it liked.

Mr. Osman Sobani: Yes, yes, certainly!

Mr. Mahomed Ali: We shall also check the accounts of the "Times of India". (Laughter.)

APPEAL OF CONGRESS.

Referring to the Viceroy's speech he said their Swarajist brothers who were in the Councils would give a reply to Lord Reading which he would not easily forget. It was the misfortune of the country that their greatest and the most patriotic men in India should be abused—people like Mahatma Gandhi and others by men who came to India to make their money and then walked out of it to enjoy it in their own country and left India in ruins! Those were the people who spoke to them about patriotism and their duty towards their own country! Coming to the appeal of the Congress he said the appeal was made to them in the name of the country and the man who was in jail, who was their great chief, and now in the Sassoon Hospital. He hoped the Moslems and Hindus would with one voice respond to the call of the Congress and give freely of what they had. Their country demanded it in order to win freedom from their slavery. They had to risk everything, their life and their property and everything for their country, and only then would they win freedom. The man who wanted the freedom of this country must be prepared to sacrifice his everything for it, and he must not and cannot refuse it anything. (Loud Cheers.)

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said it was known to them that the Mahatma was in jail, and then in hospital lying ill. They must remember that for a man of 55 it was a serious illness. They had to think for the moment whether it was not a sign of hope that his services were needed in order that they might co-operate with each other and reap the benefit of the Mahatma's services. For that purpose the Working Committee appealed to them, to the nation, to do what the great man had told them times out of number. The Working Committee wanted them to wear Khadi. It was a great pity that even after two years' imprisonment which the Mahatma had suffered there were people in the meeting who were not wearing khadi. The Working Committee had asked them to do it even now. The Working Committee also wanted the month of February to be a Gandhi Month to be devoted to national service not on the part of the Ali Brothers but on the part of every one of them. It was their duty to spread Mahatmaji's message amongst the people, if they were the servants of the Congress. That could not be done unless they wore khadi. There was lot of khadi in Bombay on sale, and he wanted many people with khadi on their bodies. It was because either they were heartless or ignorant that they were not wearing khadi. But they could not be ignorant, for they must have heard the Mahatma, or read of his views on khadi times out of number. They could not be ignorant. Why was it then they were not performing what they knew was their duty. It was only a matter of prayer to God and not of hearing speeches. They must pray to God that He might give them strength to do their duty. Let them all wear khadi so that when the Mahatma came out of jail he might recognise them as his own people. (Loud applause.)

OUR DUTY TO WEAR KHADI.

Continuing Mr. Achariar said they would be saving money in a hudred ways if they were to take to khadi. It was their mere duty and it was ridiculous that they should have to be so told day after day. He hoped they would really present a better appearance on the 18th February. He wanted men who did not wear khadi, for they had to teach these men what their duty was. He asked every one of them to wear khadi and then take up the work of converting at least one man to the use of khadi during the month, so that the new convert also might do the same thing to another friend of his. The Gandhi Month should also be devoted to the enrolment of Congress members and for the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Their enemies took advantage of the fact that they had too many languages and religions in India and magnified it for all they were worth. Money was absolutely necessary for carrying on the fight the magnitude of which they had not realised. He hoped they would give liberally and enrol as many members of the Congress as they could. Let them not be so anxious about the release of the Mahatma as about their own release. They had to release themselves from the bonds of a foreign Government. (Loud applause.)

MR. G. B. DESHPANDE.

Mr. G.B. Deshpande said the one thing they had achieved at the Cocanada Congress was the unity which they so sorely needed, and they ought to be united against a third party who was their enemy. When Mahatma Gandhi got ill, every one began to say, to whatever party he might have belonged, that unless he came out of jail and lead them on India would not progress further. They all prayed to God that whatever happened to India, the Mahatmaji should be spared for India to lead her to freedom. But Indians had bound themselves with many shackles, and they preferred bondage to freedom and it was the duty of all Indians to free themselves from those bonds. If there were any two men in India who wanted the bureaucracy to disappear, who were the bitterest enemies of foreign domination, who were the greatest culprits from the Government standpoint, it was the Ali Brothers and they were instrumental in passing the resolutions, which they had passed that day, with the help of other leaders. He wanted to tell them all that their enemy was not Mr. Das, or Mr. Kelker or anybody, but the foreign bureaucracy and all patriotic Indians were agreed on that question. Indians were determined that the Mahatma shoud be released at once to lead them on to victory. While he valued liberty and Swaraj above many things, he thought the return of the Mahatma amongst them again was the greatest thing they valued. For that purpose they would have to do their duty and that duty was outlined to them in the Working Committee's resolution passed that day. He asked them to enlist more members of the Congress and wear khadi and pay their quota towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund, in fulfilment of the national demand, as ex-

(Continued on next page.)

"UP AGAINST A DEAD WALL"

MR. ANDREWS SORELY DISAPPOINTED.

KENYA AND FIJI PROBLEMS.

THE BEST WAY TO SOLVE THEM.

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned from England yesterday morning, and left last night for Poona to see the Mahatma. He was kind enough to grant an interview to our representative who asked:—

What was your main object in going to England last November?

A.—It was absolutely necessary for me to go on health grounds. During the rains, while in Bengal, I had a serious breakdown, which was the result of long periods of overwork without any cessation or rest; and the doctor ordered a complete change and a sea voyage,—if possible to England,—in order to see a specialist and to find out whether there was any physical reason behind the breakdown, which might be dealt with effectively if taken in time. I believe that such a physical weakness has now been discovered and that it is curable, because it has not yet become too long-seated. Certianly I know now the cause of what has been wrong in the past. It still remains to be seen, if I have also found the right remedy. It so happened that I was under the same doctor who examined Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, and I could not possibly have been in better hands. The science of medicine and the prevention of disease have gone forward very rapidly quite recently in the West. Especially in London there is the very large body of fresh knowledge to be obtained, if you know where to go to obtain it. The doctor, to whom I went, was extremely anxious about Mr. Sastri; for he had become warmly attached to him. He warned me about the consequences if he over-strained himself again.

Q.—Do you feel that the change has done you good?

A.—Yes, I am thankful to say,—especially the two voyages on shipboard. I cannot tell you what a complete rest those were. While I was in England, I was of course overwhelmed with work, because the occasion was very critical and my time was very short. But the voyages were both good. The sea was calm and I had a real rest.

KENYA IMMIGRATION BILL.

Q.—What special work engaged your attention in England?

A.—There were two immediate issues into which it was necessary to throw all the strength I could. The former was the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill. You know how my heart is in Kenya with the Indian community there, and how intensely anxious I am to help them. Well,—it was as simple as possible for me to understand, with all the knowledge I have gained on the spot by repeated visits to Kenya, that such an Immigration Restriction Bill, if it became law, would mean the practical extinction of the Indian community as an active and progressive force in Kenya. It would mean "ultimate prohibition" of Indian entry into Kenya which was just what the European settlers were demanding. Mr. M. A. Desai himself talked this whole matter over with me many times before I started and he was exactly of the same opinion. Mr. A. M. Jeewanjee whom I met in London took also the same view. "Why!" he said to me, "I could hardly be certain of getting even a clerk from India for my business under a Bill like that. They would tell me, that there were plenty of clerks in the Colony already!" I saw Sir Robert Hamilton, the late Chief Justice of Kenya, in the House of Commons, and he regarded the Draft Bill in its present form as telling against the Indians. Of course, in outward *form* it is non-racial, but in practice (as everyone in Kenya knows) it would be racial every time. That is why the European settlers are so desperately anxious to pass it quickly and not wait for Dr. Sapru's Committee.

Q.—Did you get any promise, that the Bill would be held up until Dr. Sapru's Committee met the Colonial Office and fought the matter out?

A.—No! That was my great disappointment. I had abundant opportunity of putting the case as strongly as possible both before the India Office and the Colonial Office. The Permanent Secretary of the Colonial Office, Sir James Masterton Smith, who is the one person that really counts in this matter, gave me several interviews and I was able to put before him the whole matter with a clearness that made it impossible for him not to understand its "life and death" character to Kenya Indians. The case was really unanswerable, and the facts were taken from my own personal knowledge and experience. He is a very able man, and he took them all in. He also argued them out with me, putting me questions, and I could meet his arguments (as it appeared to me) convincingly. But, all the same, I failed to convince him and he would give me no assurance.

THREAT OF ARMED RESISTANCE.

Q.—What do you think was at the each of it?

A.—There was my real difficulty! I could only guess. But I *felt*, rightly or wrongly, (I cannot say, for certain) that there was there, all the while, the desire to get the whole thing over quickly,—that if only the matter could be rushed through the Europeans would be pacified; and that *then*,—and then alone, they would treat the Indians, who remained in Kenya, better. The other alternative,—that of antagonising the Europeans,—could not even be thought of. To send a British army to keep the British settlers in order, could not even be dreamt of by him in the wildest possible dream. So the policy of pacifying the Europeans, and then getting them to treat the Indians better, when they had their own way, seemed to be the policy favoured. I read a speech of Mr. Sastri's at Bangalore,—delivered, I think, just before Christmas. That speech seemed to me pre-eminently sound about Kenya and England. We, in India, have never had a ghost of a chance, in reality. We have had the dice loaded against us, at every throw. The pistol has been raised at the head of the Colonial Office; the threat of armed resistance has told; the fear of Kenya (as if it was another Ulster) has really dominated the psychology of the whole situation and there has been a surrender all along the line.

Q.—Do you think that the Kenya Immigration Bill will be held up for any long time?

A.—The Government of India are really holding it up more than anything else at present and no doubt they will hold it up as long as they possibly can. I have put before the Labour Government the vital importance of the issue, and not less plainly before the Liberal leaders. Among the Conservatives, also, I have seen those who count for a great deal on Indian affairs. All the same,—what with railway strikes, and Ruhr German problems, and French reparations, and unemployment and housing and an incredibly difficult budget, and a hundred other things, it may be quite impossible to get a general agreement on what must appear a little tiny affair in Kenya. Remember, the present Labour Government is obliged to play for safety every time. It is in a big minority in the House and dare not face a division which might lead to a catch-vote and party defeat. You must not forget the fact that the Kenya Europeans are quite exceptionally strong in Parliamentary circles.

VITAL THING.

Q.—Then do you think the Bill will be passed?

A.—*I think that no risks at all must be taken at this Indian end!* It should be made as clear as possible what the consequences would be, if it *did* get passed. Here I am convinced that the most vital thing is a unanimous India. I hope that in the Assembly, when the matter is discussed, (there ought to be an adjournment of the House and a full dress debate) not a single Indian or European living in India will speak or vote in any other way but that of strongest condemnation of the present Bill.

Q.—I am afraid you are too sanguine. But what do you yourself propose to do?

A.—I wish if possible to see Mahatmaji and also to visit Ahmedabad and then to go to Delhi and see everyone there.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Our interviewer called Mr. Andrews' attention to the Viceroy's speech to both Houses at Delhi, in which he stated definitely that he had obtained the promise that the Bill would be re-drafted and subjected to a full discussion before anything was passed into law on the subject. Mr. Andrews then said:—

"I am glad to hear this news, which is slightly better news than when I left London. But it is still unsatisfactory. The Viceroy's expression of thanks to the past and present Secretaries of State for the Colonies is altogether premative. Read the Viceroy's speech very carefully and you will see that he has got no promise at all, but only a half-promise which means absolutely nothing in the modern game of politics. The official phrase used is that the Secretary of State "will give his earnest attention to any representations, which the Colonies Committee appointed by the Government of India may desire to make regarding the Immigration Restriction measure whether in the form of a Bill *or an Enacted Ordinance*." What will be the good of making representations when the Immigration Restriction Ordinance has been *enacted?* There, in that one phrase and word, which I have underlined, is the whole point at issue! I asked the Colonial Office authorities, point black, whether I could take back the assurance to India that the Colonial Office would hold up the Bill until the Committee agreed upon by the Imperial Conference met, *but I could not get that assurance*. Now I see as clearly as possible that the Viceroy has not been able to get it either. He has only got the promise that the Committee's representations will receive earnest attention, whether the Immigration Restriction measure remains in the form of a Bill *or an enacted Ordinance*. Anyone who knows how political phrases are worded, can see at once that the first part of that sentence about "remaining in the form of a Bill" is a mere camouflage. The really vital point is this, that the Government of India has asked definitely the Colonial Office to hold up the Bill until the Committee meets and the Colonial Office has refused to do so point blank. Their obvious intention is to get the Bill through after the new elections are over in March—if not earlier,—and then face the Committee with an *enacted Ordinance*. The Viceroy's own carefully worded speech tells that tale as plainly as possible. Only the utmost pressure from a united India can avert this disaster.

FIJI POLL TAX.

Q.—Could you tell me what was the second point, about which you went to the Colonial Office, when you were in London?

A.—The second question was the Fiji Poll Tax, which now vitally affects the sixty thousand Indians, who are settled in Fiji and cannot return to India.

Q.—Can you explain exactly what this Poll Tax is and how it hits the Indian community? We all know something about it, but we would like your own explanation?

A.—Just as with the Kenya Immigration Bill, this Fiji Poll Tax is professedly non-racial; but in reality it hits the Indian Community and is hardly felt by any other race. It is a tax which levies £1 per head from every Indian who is 18 years of age and over. The Fijians are not taxed under this Poll Tax. The rest of the population is either Indian or European. A tax of £1 is nothing to a European, but it may be everything to an Indian, who is only earning ten shillings a week. Look at it in another light. It is estimated roughly that 90 per cent. of the tax will have to be paid by Indians. The tax has been imposed, because of the need of obtaining more revenue in order to make two ends meet. This Poll Tax is expected to bring on £25,000, of which £22,000 will be paid by the Indian Community. But the Fiji Government has at the same time remitted the 5 shilling per ton sugar duty on sugar sent out of Fiji; and this will mean a sheer gift to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company of £58,000. Where is justice in letting off the fabulously wealthy sugar company and making them a present of £58,000, while at the same time the Fiji Government imposes a new tax on the poorest people in the island in order to make up the deficiency? This is the exact situation. It is Kenya over again! In this case, also, the white man has used force.

Q.—How do you make that out? I don't understand.

A.—The C. S. R. Co. threatened to withdraw their whole sugar refining plant from the Fiji Island unless the Government removed this five shilling export duty from sugar. This was the 'pistol' which the C. S. R. Co. held at the head of the Colonial office; just as the Kenya White Settlers held the 'pistol' of an armed rebellion after the manner of Ulster. All this was openly told me in London. In both cases the Colonial office appears to have given way and yielded before the threat of force.

Q.—But did you get no hope at all in London, that the Fiji Poll Tax would be removed?

A.—No. I put as strongly as possible before the Colonial office, that there were a hundred other ways of raising the money, without making it press so heavily upon the Indian poor. I pointed out, that there was the unearned increment on land near the town which might bring in a revenue. There was land lying idle and uncultivated which might be lightly taxed for the good of the community,—the tax being taken off when the land was brought under cultivation. There was also the possibility of raising slightly the import duties on all luxuries. It was sorely not necessary to penalise the poor. I pointed out that this very thing had been done in India by the recent certification of the salt tax, and that Indian feeling had been deeply hurt by it. It was impossible to go on hurting Indian feeling on every side, and then expecting gratitude in return! That kind of thing coudn't go on for ever!

UP AGAINST A DEAD WALL.

Q.:—Did you get no answer?

A.—None whatever! However much I tried to get some promise from the permanent officials in the Colonial Office, I felt that, on these two points,—the Kenya Bill and the Fiji Poll Tax,—I was up against a dead wall. I thanked the officials for their frankness in giving me no hope whatever and said to them that there could be nothing except disappointment to report in India on my return. That was the end of the discussion. I felt as I have said that I was up against a dead wall!

Q.—Will the Labour Government, coming into office, make no difference?.

A.—I would very much rather not count on this change of Government. These minor colonial things are nearly always settled in the Colonial Office itself. The Labour Government is not in a majority, but in a minority. The Labour Government, especially with Mr. Thomas as Colonial Secretary,—who is noted for his extreme caution,—is not going to run any risks of a defeat over what are, to it,—though not to us,—merely minor question. What I wanted was some assurance from the permanent Colonial office officials; and that I could not obtain.

Q.—Then you think the Fiji Poll Tax will remain?

A.—Yes. I think the Fiji Poll Tax will remain, unless the people of India can show in some far more drastic and emphatic way how deeply they feel these things.

Q.—How could that be done?

A.—There has been an appalling weakness about the abstention from the British Empire Exhibition. If the Government of India had withdrawn from that, along with the Indian people and the Indian princes then the effect would have been very great indeed.

Q.—But the Government of India is advocating just the opposite course, and the Indian Princes are backing the Exhibition for all it is worth!

A.—Yes, that is just the trouble. The Government of India now means simply the Secretary of State in London, who pulls the wires in Simla and in Delhi. When we had a Secretary of State who allowed the Government of India to express its own mind on the Turkish question, then he himself was called upon immediately to resign. That incident is not likely to be forgotten in a hurry!

MEEK SUBMISSION.

Q.—You mean Mr. Montague?

A.—Yes. I mean Mr. Montague. What I wished to see, on the Kenya Question, was the Viceroy immediately resigning, when his own most solemn declaration was stultified by the White Paper. But we had merely meek submission and thus the White Paper becomes law. So it is also with the Fiji Poll Tax and with everything else. I do not of course dream of a threat of resignation being held over every issue; but there are certain things that are points of honour and the Kenya Question was one of them. The Viceroy of India had pledged himself up to the hilt not to accept inferior status in Kenya for Indians. And yet he *did* accept it when the Home Government decided the matter.

Q.—What is your remedy?

A.—Let us get stronger ourselves and make our own *united* moral resistance felt! There is a great truth in the Psalm of David. "Put not your trust in princes.' There is also a great truth in the proverb "Unity is Strength."

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

Q.—Did you take up any other question in England?

A.—Yes. By far the greater portion of my time was spent in discussing the general situation, and in pointing out that apart from Mahatma Gandhi's release *unconditionally* from prison and a Conference about the future, in which every Indian should be consulted, whatever his opinions, I could see no hope. I am glad to see that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is immediately bringing forward a resolution in the Assembly demanding his release. This should be passed practically with a unanimous vote. See how Zaghlul Pasha has now swept the polls in Egypt. Can anyone doubt, that if Mahatma Gandhi came back to us, he would not do the same in India? I, for one, do not doubt it for a moment! And I believe it is the one way to a really lasting peace and a contented India.

Mr. Andrews left last evening for Poona to see Mahatmaji.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

VALUE OF MEMBERSHIP.

MR. FISHER ON GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Addressing the Indian Students' Union yesterday, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Fisher said that he observed in Indian Press a certain note of disparagement of the League of Nations. The idea that Indians' connection with the League had no great value was an entirely erroneous doctrine. The League stood for peace in which India had a supreme interest. India's entry into the League emphasised the fact of India's part in the Empire on equal terms, holding equal privileges with Canada, Australia and South Africa. There might be friction between India and the Dominions, yet in matters concerning the dignity of India as against the rest of the world it would be found that the Dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder with India.—Reuter.

CANADA & U. S.

DIRICT DIPLOMATIC CONNECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Washington.—The report that Sir Arthur Currie has been offered the appointment of Canadian plenipotentiary to Washington is construed to mean that the oft-reported project of Canada for direct diplomatic contact with Washington is in the process of being carried out. The appointment will not mean the establishment of an independent Canadian mission, but merely a transfer by the British Embassy of its jurisdiction over the diplomatic affecting Canada in the United States to the Canadian official for the purposes of negotiation with the State department who would speak for the British Sovereign. The change will be important for the Canadians as communications will pass directly between the Embassy and the Government of Ottawa instead of via the Foreign Office in London.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Hugh Murray has been appointed as Forestry Commissioner in succession to Mr. Thomas Ponsonby.—Reuter.

Trieste.—A fire in number two hold of the Italian steamer "Tevere" from Bombay with about a 1000 bales of cotton was extinguished after flooding of the hold. The cause of the fire is unknown.—Reuter.

Chamonix.—In ice-hockey, on Friday, Czecho-Slovakia beat Switzerland.—Reuter.

The "Morning Post" understands that after careful enquiries, the resignations of Messrs. Philby and Richmond, Chief British Representative in Transjordania and Assistant Political Secretary to the Palestine Government, respectively, have no political significance whatever.—Reuter.

Chamonix.—The British Bobsleigh team while practising to-day was thrown out and Captain Browning broke his leg while others got bruises. The Belgian team had a similar mishap and two of its members have been seriously injured.—Reuter.

THE CALL OF CONGRESS

(Continued from previous page.)

pressed in the Working Committee's resolution.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI

Maulana Mahomed Ali said he wanted to refer to them about the smallest of small things and that was "The Times of India." (Laughter). There was a time, he said, when he drew his sustenance from that paper, and he was sure he could do it again if he went to that office, but he would not touch the money even with a pair of tongs. That paper had abused the Mahatma and all enlightened Indians, like all Anglo-Indian paper taking its cue from his friend, Sir Malcolm Hailey, with whom he used to take tea before this. He asked that paper to name a single Indian who had worked for India who had not been abused in the columns of "The leading paper of Asia." (Laughter). If he could not produce better evidence before his Maker he would only take the files of the "Times", and say that was his evidence. They sometimes saw sheep without a shepherd, but here they saw a shepherd without sheep. (Loud Laughter). A shepherd without sheep was a contemptible thing. They were old Oxford friends, and he had referred to it for that purpose. He had always liked Swami Shradhanandji; he had always pictured him standing with bare breast before a dozen bayonets lifted towards him. The speaker forgot everything the Swamiji said or did, and always pictured him in that position. He would tell the "Times" that the bayonets which were raised against the Swamiji were not of Mahomedans but of those people who were the followers of the "Times." They had not only taken their money, but their honour, their pride and their patriotism. They were draining away patriotism and their honour. Let them look at themselves, and how many were wearing khaddar, how many were members of the Congress, and how many of them wanted to be members of the Congress. If they were not members of the Congress, if they were not wearing khaddar, if they had no sense of shame, he would say it was a matter of great complaint against England. They were what England had made of them. England had taken away patriotism from amongst them. Coming to the remark of the "Times" he said, regarding the depressed classes, at Cocanada he had asked them to bring these suppressed classes up to their level and absorb them. They were called Hindus, but they were not treated as their brothers. He was a Mussalman and wanted to preach Islam to every one. He would be glad if the Mahatma was convert into Islam. If the Hindus did not convert their own brothers it was their own fault. The Christian Missionary was already busy, and no-one quarrelled with him. Then quoting from his own Congress speech he said he had referred in it to the uplift of the depressed classes. Absorb them the Hindus must in their own fold. He had no quarrel with the Swamiji for absorbing the depressed classes. So long as they were Hindus they were untouchables, but as soon as they became Christians or Moslems they became touchables. If the Swamiji could absorb them into Hindu society he was entirely satisfied. If they would only treat them as their brothers, he would be entirely satisfied. He was a brave man and he revered him. People might make mistatement about him, but the Swamiji would never do so. He wanted the Swamiji to approach the Hindus to absorb the depressed classes. He would rather have the depressed classes absorbed in any religion rather than keep them in their present condition. When Indians went to South Africa and were treated as Panchamas they complained. But did they forget that it was their own *karma* which made them Brahmins to be treated as Panchamas in a foreign land?

GIVE MAHATMA HIS FREEDOM.

The Congress work was divided into many departments, and one of them was the National Unity Department. When he had been to Poona he had asked his audience what their great man Tilak had told them and they shouted that he had told them that freedom was their birth-right. The man who was lying in the Sassoon Hospital wanted freedom and out of sheer charity for his body's sake they must give him freedom. But he wanted to tell them that he would not send any petitions to the Government but he would only make an appeal to his countrymen. He would never appeal to the Civil Service, for Mahatma Gandhi would rather spend forty years in jail than be released in that way. The Mahatma would rather die in the jail than that he should be released by their appeal to the authorities. Lala Lajpatrai had asked him to make an agitation, but they were a nation of slaves and they could not make even demands. But even the greatest enemies of the Mahatma, men who had voted for his imprisonment, men who had regretted that the six years' punishment was little, wanted him to be released now.

Referring to the Labour Party he said so long as they were not in power they were friends of India, and they thought of politics in terms of righteousness. But once they came into power they were like any other party. They were asked to work constitutionally. But did Britons get their Magna Charta in a constitutional manner when they forced the King at the point of their sword to grant those rights to them? Was it not won on the field of Rinneymede? Was King Charles treated in a constitutional maner when his head was severed from his body? Was James II treated in a constitutional manner whe he was sent into exile? What was the use of talking to them of constitutionalism? But Indians had to suffer at the hands of their rulers who made laws for them, and interpreted them as they liked. He had many friends among the Labour Government; he even knew the Secretary of State for India: he knew Mr. Macdonald. But he did not think that all these people could change their character in so short a time, as was expected by some. If England wanted to do her duty by India she wished them joy of it. If they would act justly by India it would be their joy. It was England's duty to see whether she did justice to India or not. But it was India's concern to-day to get her freedom. And she was determined to win it for herself.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

COLONIAL OFFICE UNYIELDING.

NON-PAYMENT OF POLL TAX PROCEEDING.

The Secretary of the East African Indian Congress cables from Nairobi under date January 31st:—

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas declared:—"Personally I have come to the conclusions as enumerated in the White Paper by the late Government as a policy. That is the policy that at present applies and is likely to apply." Going ahead with non-payment of poll tax.

NEW MINISTERS.

BUSY PREPARING PLANS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 31.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald arrived in London this evening after his short visit to Scotland. As soon as possible, to-morrow he will receive at the Foreign Office the French Ambassador, who will present to him. M. Poincare's letter in reply to his recent very friendly communication. The publication of this correspondence, which is expected immediately thereafter, is awaited with much interest. Reports of important character relative to the resumption of relations with Russia and to the progress of work of the Expert Committee now in Berlin on the question of reparations will also be available for Mr. MacDonald and the Cabinet to-morrow.

Meanwhile, other Ministers have been busy preparing their plans. Mr. Philip Snowden, the new Chancellor of Exchequer, has been engaged in considering his budget. It is understood that he is anxious, if possible, to signalise Labour's first tenure of Chancellorship by some relief of the domestic taxation and he is credited with the intention of attempting to reduce, if not abolish, the sugar tax. A cheaper breakfast table was inclured in the promise made by many Labour candidates at the recent general election. The estimates of expenditure for the coming financial year have already, in the main, been laid down by Mr. Snowden's predecessor, but it is stated that Mr. Snowden is closely scrutinising them with a view to economics and that he believes he will be able, with the help of these economies to lighten the burden on the breakfast table. The alleviation of tax on tea is also mentioned as being under the consideration of the Chancellor. But not until the Chancellor announces his budget in the House of Commons some time in April will it be definitely known whether sugar or tea or both are to be favoured. Another Minister preoccupied with important domestic matters is Mr. Noel Buxton, President of the Board of Agriculture. This branch of national industry has recently been passing through bad period and at the General Election the late Government announced a policy of granting subsidies to farmers as measures of relief. The new Minister is stated to have made progress in the formulation of his own proposals. It is understood that he contemplates an early assembly of a conference widely representative of agriculture to go into the whole matter. Of urgent concern in domestic sphere is the matter of housing. Mr. Wheatley, Minister of Health, has to deal with this and yesterday he took an important step of conferring with the executive of all unions of building workers. Proposals and suggestions of important character were discussed and a resolution was passed pledging those present to give hearty support to the Government in its desire to deal with the problem. Provision of adequate and well balanced Labour is one of the most important questions involved and the Health Ministry and unions will now co-operate in considering how best this can be achieved.—B. O. W.

MR MACDONALD'S APPOINTMENTS

ENGLISH PRESS SATISFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Press welcomes the fact that Mr. MacDonald has hitherto not made startling changes in the personnel outside the ranks of the Government, and points out that he has taken his predecessors' Private Secretaries and his colleagues practically followed his example.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb 1.

The "Daily News" diplomatic correspondent says that the Russian Government has informed the British Government of their willingness, immediately upon recognition, to constitute a mixed Commission for the examination of all outstanding questions, such as Russian debts, Anglo-Russian relations in the East, especially Indian and Afghanistan, and also trade schemes in the Anglo-Russian Treaties.—Reuter.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday night, Mr. B. F. Bharucha delivered a lecture on "Indian Shipping and our Duty" Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding.

Mr Bharucha said it was very significant that such an important question should be understood by so very few Indians. Shipping was an important key industry on which the prosperity of every nation depended. Before the advent of the British, our shipping industry was at its highest, and Indian workmanship was considered superb. Wadias were then the Master builders, and they built ships for the British Navy. But when British penetration became more acute Indian Shipping dwindled and now it was practically nil. European shipping had eaten away Indian Shipping. In this "Eating" away process the B. I. S. N. Company had played a very important part. It reduced its rates whenever there was an Indian competitor, killed the competition, raised its rates and recouped its losses.

INDIAN COMPETITORS WIPED OUT.

They had killed in that manner the Shah, the Bombay, Persia, Hedjaj, Madura Kathiawar, the Bengal and other Shipping Companies in India. Even the Arab Line had to be sold to Turner Morrison & Co., on account of the competition and since then competition had died. Bombay Persia also suffered the same fate. The Shustary Line stood the competition because the agents were both shippers and owners. In the case of the Scindhia Company, the B. I. reduced its rate and had it not been for its large capital, its influential Board of Directors and the patriotism of the shareholders the, Scindhia would not have been able to stand the keen competition of the B. I. In every part of the world coastal shipping traffic was the monopoly of local shipping companies, but the B. I. claimed to be an Indian Company and claimed the coastal traffic.

"STRANGE WAYS OF ENGLISHMEN".

Continuing the lecturer said, strange were the ways of the Englishman, who called themselves both Englishmen and Indians when it suited their pockets' Indian shipping was nil and their key industry was in British hands. They were told by the Britishers and in the evidence before the Shipping Committee that India's coasts were Imperial, that was to say that the British India should be free to exploit them. They were also told that Indians of ability were not to be found for the management of ships, and that Indian lascars were also not reliable. There could be no greater libel on them than that, and no greater untruth. He wanted to know whether any English engineers had half the good record that Indian Engineers had. He knew of an English shipping company which had imported its engineers from England, but they were so much sick of them in a short time that they had to get rid of them and employ Indians. He asked Turner Morrison and Company whether they had given encouragement to Indian officers. There was an Indian Captain Mr. Mukerjee, and there was also a Parsi, and were they employed by any ships? As in other departments, in the shipping industry also, they had got vested interests of foreign officers. He was glad that the Scindhia Company were employing Indians with a view to train them up as officers and engineers. Indians officers were certainly more temperate than Europeans. Indians were absolutely blind to the inroads made in India by the foreign shipping industry in this country. The speaker also complained that British shipping was subsidised by the Government and as an instance he said the B. I. ships were paid Rs. 55 for freight from Bombay to Rangoon while Indian ships were paid only 55s. from Bombay to Genoa during the time of war. Besides, mail contracts etc. were given to foreign shins, with the result that the B. I. were carrying from India in the way of freight more than Rs. 50 crores, per year Shipping which was the most important industry was neglected by them and the duty of all Indians1shippers, passengers, shareholders, legislators, all patriots—was to support Indian shipping and without that Indian manufactures could never prosper and there could be no prosperity in the country. He appealed to all shareholders and merchants to support the shipping industry which was the key industry and if they failed in that the economic regeneration of India would suffer.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said they must compare the history of other countries. Taking Japan he said the Nippon Yusen Kaisha started consistng trade in about 1887 and they were very much supported by the Japanese Government; they were given a subsidy and foreign ships were excluded from that trade. Then they began to ply to foreign ports and when Mr. J. N. Tata wanted to ship cotton by the Japanese ships no British insurance company would insure goods which were shipped by Japanese captained ships. Mr. Tata had to get an open policy from Lloyds in London and then insure the goods of other shippers also, togetheer with his own. The Japanese trained their own men to be captains in a short time. Any shipping company managed by Indians had not the least chance of competing with English ships on account of unfair competition. Indian shipping industry must be subsidised by the Government, as was done in other countries, to enable the company to pay some dividend to its shareholders, until the company became self-supporting. He did not think they would get any justice from the Committee which was now deliberating looking to its personnel. Even the British Government paid a subsidy to British ships, called the British Mercantile Cadet allowance in order to carry some officers to train them for the mercantile marine, etc., and also for naval use. Indian companies standing alone had no chance at all.

Speaking about the lascars, he said it was absolutely necessary for foreign companies to employ them, for the British crew could not be relied upon to be punctual at the time of sailing on account of their intemperate habits. He knew of many instances of that kind. Therefore British ships preferred Norwegian and Swedish crews whoh were more sober. Mr. Bomanji told them of an incident during the war when a ship was unable to sail as the crew had not arrived; the police then brought the drunken men in victorias and even the engineers were drunk; the captain refused to sail with such a lot and said the men would be unable to raise steam for another 24 hours and would be unable to work for some days. Indians were noted for their sobriety, and obedience. They worked at all times of the year very willingly.

Coming to the question of the Bombay Mill strike, the speaker said they were all curious why Mr. N. M. Joshi was favoured by Government every now and then and appointed to the Legislative Assembly and on this Committee and that. He admired Mr. Joshi as a labour leader, but he would tell them that Mr. Joshi was unconsciously playing into the hands of Government and the Manchester cotton spinners. Mr. Joshi might accuse the speaker of capitalism, but he would tell them that present was a most inopportune time for raising wages, while in England they had cut wages all round. If Indian mills did not take advantage of low wages of their workers, then they would have no advantage over Lancashire mills, and their mill industry would be ruined, as it would not be able to withstand foreign competition. Therefore, he said, Mr. Joshi was playing into the hands of Government who wanted to favour Lancashire. While personally he was for the raising of the standard of living among the mill operatives, he thought the present was an inopportune time. Government was raising the price of food-stuffs by exporting them freely and then asked the mill owners to raise the wages of the operatives. That was not fair.

MASS MEETING OF MILLWORKERS AT LOWER PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha a meeting of over 9 thousand mill workers was held on Thursday morning near Manaji Hall Lower Parel. Millhands from neighbouring mills were present. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji presided. Mr. H.A. Talcherkar Bar-atLaw the Secretary of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha addressed the meeting explaining to the mill-operatives the inadvisability of demanding bonus at a time when the millowners were not reaping profits. The speaker pointed out how different the case was in the previous three years when mills made huge profits. Mr. Talcherkar also mentioned to the millhands the result of the deputation of the K.H. Sabha which waited on Capt. Sassoon the President of the Mill-owners' Association and said it was not possible to expect any bonus in the present time which was highly unfavourable for mill industry. Mr. D.S. Yande also addressed the meeting exhorting the millhands to be reasonable in their demand which was most inopportune. He also addressed the strikers to be peaceful and abstain from any breaches of the public peace. Some millhands spoke at the meeting suggesting that they were entitled to bonus by law and must get the same. They also referred to the ways followed in certain mills where in the event of millhands proceeding on leave their wages were delayed for four or five months and in some cases they were subjected to fines. Mr. Talcherkar the Secretary of the K.H. Sabha pointed out that bonus was not a legal claim but depended on the pleasure of their masters and then promised to approach the Mill-owners' Association and see that their grievances were properly attended to and redress given to them. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji the President of the K.H. Sabha is again meeting the millhands to-morrow evening at Manaji Hall after 5.30 p.m. further to consider the grievances of the mill operatives.

THE BONUS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The millhands of Bombay numbering 1,40,000 or so, have gone on strike, with a view to-claim the 'Bonus', in the way of extra wages for one month. Now the question is, whether the millhands are justified in their demands. From the point of view of the Millowners' Association, this is certainly an unwarranted claim. But when the truth is brought to light, it will be proved that the millhands are partly justified in claiming their bonus, for the very simple reason, that all the Mill Agents have claimed their *ten to fifteen per cent* commission on the profits made by the mills, as well as in buying and selling at 2½ per cent commission. So also, the Directors of these mills, have fully received their fees for attending the monthly "Directors' Board Meetings" in spite of the knowledge of the fact, that the mills were not likely to make a reasonable profit. In case these well educated and rich people like the Mill Agents and Directors, have received their usual fees and commission, whether the mills are working at a loss or not, then why they find fault with only hard working and starving workmen for claiming bonus?

I am sure, the Mill-owners will be quite ready to approve of my compromising scheme and that is "to pay the bonus" for 1922-1923 *at the rate of half-months's pay if all the millhands resume work by Thursday, the 8th instant*, in case, the Mill-owners' Association cannot sanction "Bonus" of one month's wages. In conclusion, the mill.hands are only anxious to see that they are also entitled to reap the fruit of their labour, once in a year, in the way of 'Bonus'—if the Millowners and Directors are entitled to their claims.—Yours etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Industrial strike is a perfectly legitimate weapon in the hands of Labour to cure Capital of its imperviousness to the reasonable demands of the former. But indiscrimjnate and unseasonable strike is a remedy worse than the disease. The simple fact that the mill-hands of Bombay could not have chosen a more inopportune moment for downing tools and going on strike proves beyond any shadow of doubt that either there is no labour organisation in Bombay or if there be any, it is totally ineffective. In any case, the state of things is highly deplorable. The present strike has all on a sudden assumed an unprecedented and disquietening magnitude. A deep feeling of insecurity has crept into the hearts of the people—specially, of those who put up in mill areas. While it goes to the infinite credit of the Labourers that there has been no breach of the public peace up till now, I think that there is not much room for complacency over the calm at present obtaining in the city, for who knows that it is not the calm before the storm? It is high time that leaders of all shades of opinion should meet together and take concerted measures to ease the situation. The presence of the Congress leaders on the occasion of the Working Committee meeting in this city provides an excellent opportunity for such an action. If no immediate attempt is made to tackle the situation successfully God knows what will turn up.—Yours etc.,

B.M. GANGULI.

Patel Building,
Parel, Jan. 31.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Looking to the present precarious situation of Bombay as regards the mill strike that 90,000 men have been thrown out of work owing to the closing of the mills, an idea has struck me. If this labour is engaged in a fruitful means by supplying them with 'charkhas' free of charge at present and if they are asked to produce the thread it will be utilised in the production of pure hand-woven khadi. Thus the labour will have work rather than sit silent and oppressed by anxieties. By this movement the millowners will be astonished and will be compelled to grant the terms of the mill workers, such as bonus, etc.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. CHITALE.

"CAPITAL AND LABOUR".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read the two articles entitled "Capital and Labour" and the "Mill Strike" in your popular journal and the "Times" this morning. I find that you Sir, have in your characteristic manner again come out to throw the blame entirely upon the mill owners. You also wish them to take the initiative and withdraw the lock-out. If I may use a vernacular idiom you are trying to clap with one hand—are you sure or have you even reasonable grounds for hoping that the mill hands will respond?

Do you know that some leading men in Bombay who have taken prominent part in the recent past on the side of the men are to-day afraid to take any part in attempting to settle the dispute because the mill hands flatly rffuse to be guided by their advice?

I do not wish to waste your valuable space by going into merits of the case at this stage. The only question to be considered is How is this going to end? Are the mill hands prepared to select 4 or 5 leading men to arbitrate on their behalf and to go into the whole question with a small committee of the mill owners and to abide by the decision of the arbitrator?—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNEWS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The special session of the Indian National Congress at Delhi last year passed a resolution in favour of the Boycott of British goods, and appointed a Committee to submit recommendations as to how it should be carried into effect. The Committee wasted much precious time in doing so, and the Working Committee of the Congress has been wasting still more time in considering the special Committee's report. This unpardonable delay in carrying out the nation's resolution shows clearly that the Working Committee is not fully alive to the termendous importance of the Boycott, and is consequently lethargic. In order to rouse the Committee to immediate activity, I think it essential to place before it, through the medium of your most influential daily, a few extracts from the writings of great English authority which will convince it that upon England's trade depends not her pre-eminence, but her very existence; (ii) that trade is the basis of the British policy of acquiring political sovereignty in India and other countries, and of eternally keeping the peoples of those countries in slavery; and (iii) that the Boycott of British goods will bring British statesmen to the senses much more surely and much more quickly than any other measures which the Congress may take for the attainment of Swaraj, without which the Indian nation can never make itself respected in its own and other countries.

The "Empire Review" says:—

"Britain is a workshop. . . . The selling of manufactured goods is not a side .....issue. It is our means of livelihood."

The British Engineering Industries Committee, appointed by the Government of Enggtee, appointed by the Government of Engging the establishment of a Consular Service manned by persons having business knowledge, under the control of the Foreign Office, said:—

"Trade is the basis of the British raison d'etre (reason for existence) in foreign countries."

This view was endorsed by Lord Robert Cecil in 1916, when he said that diplomacy cannot be divorced from commerce.

Indians who are slaves at home cannot be free men abroad. The Kenya outrage which has heaped world-wide disgrace and humiliation on Indians will and must continue; and there will certainly be other similar outrages on Indians, unless and until the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress realises the very heavy responsibility which rests on it to carry out thoroughly the nation's resolution to boycott British goods in its reply to the outrage committed on it by the British Cabinet with regard to Kenya.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y.

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

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SUNDAY PAPER

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BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

TRIBUNALS APPOINTED TO HEAR DISPUTES.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, published on Thursday, states that the following petitions have been made to the Governor of Bombay in connection with the elections to the Legislative Assembly:—

"Whereas a petition has been made to his Excellency the Governor under rule 30 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Chanbasapa Mallapa Karale, an elector in the Belgaum District (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election of Messrs. B. K. Dalvi and S. N. Angadi by the said constituency to the said Council held on the 1st day of November, 1923, on the ground of an improper acceptance by the Returning Officer of the nomination of Mr. A. B. Lathe as a candidate for election to the said Council:—

And whereas the provisions of rules 30, 31 and 33 of the said rules have been complied with:—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rules 34 and 36 of the said rules, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor is pleased (1) to appoint Sir M. B. Chaubal, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., LL,B., C, E, Palmer, Esquire, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, and P. B. Shingne, Esquire, LL.B., Acting Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition; (2) to appoint Sir M. B. Chaubal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.B., to be the President of the said Commission; (3) to direct that the inquiry into the said petition shall be held at Belgaum.

Whereas a petition has been made to his Excellency the Governor under rule 30 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, a candidate for election in the Bombay City (Muhammadan) Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election of Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji by the said constituency to the said Council held on the 5th day of November, 1923, on the ground of corrupt practices having been committed in connection with the said election:

And whereas the provisions of rules 30, 31, and 33 of the said rules have been complied with:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rules 34 and 36 of the said rules, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor is pleased (1) to appoint D. Chamier, Esquire, Bar.-at-Law, President of the Tribunal of appeal, Bombay, K. M. Jhaveri, Esquire, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, and K. H. Kelkar, Esquire, L.L.B., High Court Pleader, Bombay, as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition; (2) to appoint D. Chamier, Esquire, to be the President of the said Commission; (3) to direct that the inquiry into the said petition shall be held in the City of Bombay.

Whereas petitions have been made to his Excellency the Governor under rule 30 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Channapa Chanvirapa Hulkoti, Pleader, Dharwar, and Mr. Siddappa Kariappa Hosamani, Pleader, Haveri, candidates for election in the Dharwar District (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election of Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Jog and Mr. Shiddappa Totappa Kambli by the said constituency to the said Council, held on the 1st day of November, 1923, on the ground of irregularities having been committed in connection with the said election:

And whereas the provisions of rules 30, 31 and 33 of the said rules have been complied with:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rules 34 and 36 of the said rules, his Excellency the Light Honourable the Governer is pleased (1) to appoint Sir M. B. Chaubal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL,B, C, E, Palmer, Esquire, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, and P. B. Shingue, Esquire. LL.B., Acting Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, as Commissioners for the trial of the said petitions: (2) to appoint Sir M. B. Chaubal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.B., to be the President of the said Commission; (3) to direct that the inquiry into the said petitions shall be held at Dharwar.

Whereas a petition has been made to his Excellency the Governor under rule 30 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Joseph Baptista, a candidate for election in the Bombay City North Non-Muhammedan Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election in that constituency held on the 1st November, 1923, at which Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Punjabhai Thakarsey and A. N. Surve were declared duly elected, on the ground of corrunt practices and irregularities practised and committed in the course of the said election.—

And whereas the provisions of rules 30 31 and 33 of the said rules have been complied with:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rules 34 and 36 of the said rules, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor is pleased (1) to appoint D. Chamier, Esquire, Bar.-at-Law, President of the Tribunal of Appeal, Bombay, K. M. Jhaveri, Esquire, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, and K. H. Kelkar, Esquire, LL.B., High Court Pleader, Bombay, as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition: (2) to appoint D. Chamier, Esquire, to be the President of the said Commission; (3) to direct that the inquiry into the said petitions shall be held in the City of Bombay."

A Tuticorin message says that plague epidemic is not abating and there are daily a few fresh attacks and deaths. Rat fall is general all over the town. Even villages, 20 miles off from Tuticorin are infected.—A.P.

Before a large and distinguished gathering her Excellency Lady Reading opened the Delhi Baby Show on Tuesday afternoon in the Pandah Gardens. Lord Reading in inviting Lady Reading to declare the Show open, said that it was the care and condition of women that would build the strength and vigour of India in future. Her Excellency said that the organisers looked confidently to the Members of Legislature for their interest and support.—A.P.

The Garden Party given on Thursday evening by Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee at his residence, Delhi, to meet their Excellencies Viceroy and the Countess of Reading was a brilliant function. The Viceroy and Lady Reading were introduced to guests by Mr. Chatterjee and after talking with them for a considerable time left late in the afternoon. Swarajists and few independent members of the Assembly who were also invited declined the invitation and did not attend.—A.P.

LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE FUNDS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A campaign to raise a quarter million sterling for the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was inaugurated to-day at a meeting in the Mansion House presided over by the Lord Mayor of London. A message was read from Lord Reading paying tribute to the work of the Association.

Lord Chelmsford said that the fact that Sir Humphry Rolleston was the president of the Royal College of Physicians and Sir Leonard Rogers had identified himself with the Association constituted an assurance that the claims made on its behalf could be substantiated.

Sir H. Rolleston pointed out that there were at least 300,000 lepers in the British Empire. There was good reason to believe that Sir L. Rogers had found a cure in fatty acids of certain oils and a preparation called Morrhaute of Sodium. Mr. Frank Oldrieve anticipated that the Empire would be practically free of leprosy within 30 years.

Lord Chelmsford announced the receipt of £100 from the King also £100 from the Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Devonshire declared that the movement was viewed with the greatest satisfaction by the Colonial Offic as dealing with a great social problem which was pressing very severely on the administrations of various Colonies and Protectorates.

Sir Sydney Olivier said that no medical discovery had so encouraged and overjoyed him as Sir L. Rogers' incomparable cure for malaria and yellow fever. He concluded as the Secretary for India I venture to point out to my Indian friends who have a large body of very valuable medical men and such capacities for inventive scientific research as evidenced in the researches of Sir Jagadish Bose that they have in their own nation an enormous opportunity of doing great work for their own nation on the new line now opened for them. (Cheers.)—Reuter.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN TANJORE.

SIR ARTHUR KNAPP ON THE SPOT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A Kumbhakonam message says:—Sir Arthur Knapp arrived at the station this morning. It is understood that he will meet about a dozen Mirasdars individually and discuss with them the situation caused by the resettlement in Tanjore. The Collector will discuss the question with the Honourable Member. The No-Tax Sub-Committee is also meeting this afternoon to consider and settle the programme to be pursued in February and to arrange for the District Conference to be held on the 10th February. Propaganda work is being carried on throughout the district. The Mirasdars' manifesto is being widely circulated and the number of the signatories is increasing.

MARVELOUS RACE TIPS
1st BIG MEETING.
What do you want Lucky number, or Lucky Jockey, or the Biggest dividend of the day. Apply for this on Race day M. JAMSHED & SONS, Dadoo Building, Marine Street, Fort, opposite Union Bank.

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8 WINNERS
LARGEST DIVIDEND GIVEN.
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BIG MEETING TELEGRAMS Rs. 10.
Tips Rs. 10 on RACE DAY Morning.
Address K & CO. 20, Meadow Street, Fort BOMBAY.

A Splendid Card
For the first big meeting is assured to my clients.
Rs. 10/-
CARD A SPECIAL FEATURE.
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READY 11 a. m. SATURDAY.
"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Building, FORT, BOMBAY.

EARN MONEY ON THE TURF AND BE A RICH MAN.
You can be a great success only if you care to read my book
"The Art of Racing"
BY
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Buy It To-day
And end your misery of repeated failures.
Price Rs. 15.
To be had from P. Box No. 3556 or from Bombay No. 4
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TEN TO HUNDRED
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Chance in TO-DAY'S
"VIOLA"
Rs. 30/- Result guaranteed 60% otherwise money returned.
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C/o INDIAN BOOK DEPOT
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Contains Excellent Selections. Follow TELLY, you are sure to get LARGEST DIVIDENDS.
Risk Rs. 5, and make money. Cards at
Taraporevala Sons,
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SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

BIG MEETING—FIRST DAY.

(SELECTION BY "SENEX.")

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

ORANGE WILLIAM	1
BELL METAL	2
VALE OF YORK	3

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

FLAMING ORB	1
GOLDGAINER	2
WHISPERING	3

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

FITZCLARENCE	1
SHIP'S BISCUIT	2
FESTIVITY	3

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

KELVIN BOY	1
KRUSHAN	2
KARIKATA	3

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

SOMALI	1
ETHELDENE	2
JOVIAL	3

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

MUSK RAT	1
POM POM	2
LADY RITA	3

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

BAKTAVAR	1
KOOLEB	2
STABILITY	3

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

FUN OF THE FAYRE	1
HEADSTRONG	2
NUN'S VEIL	3

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, January 31.

Smith, the holder of professional billiards championship has not entered. The only contestants are Newman, Reece and Clark McConachy.—Reuter.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, January 31.

In the Rugby County Championship Leicestershire beat North Midlands by 28 points to nil to-day at Leicester.—Reuter.

ICE-HOCKEY.

LONDON, January 31.

Chamonix.—In ice hockey here to-day France beat Belgium by 7 goals to five.—Reuter.

In ice-hockey America beat Britain by 11 goals to nil to-day.—Reuter.

ENCOURAGING KHADI MOVEMENT.

DR. RAY'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Ananda Bazar Patrika" of Thursday's date announces that it has definitely learnt that Acharya Ray has made over to a Trust funds amounting to Rs. 50,000 representing his entire residuary property for khaddar work. This trust deed was executed some months ago, and it was meant to be kept confidential.—A.P.

AGONY OF SIKH COMMUNITY

BAN ON PILGRIMAGE TO BE REMOVED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 31.

Jathedar Akaltakht has issued a message stating that the grievance of the Sikh community about the ban on pilgrimage to Gurdwara Gangsar at Jaito and interruption of *Akhandpath* have not yet been redressed though a large number of Akalis have courted arrest. It says as it is not possible to allow this agony to linger on it has been decided, in response to pressing demand of the *Panth*, that a congregation of 500 Sikh, pilgrims should start from *Sri Akal Takht*. Amritsar on the morning of 9th February 1924 and go on foot to Jaitu to perform pilgrimage and restart. They will be pledged to perfect non-violence under all circumstances. It further enjoins that this *Jatha* will not return before accomplishment of the object. In conclusion it says that either ban would be removed and pilgrimage performed or the Khalsa would lay its life while adhering to non-violence.

MR. VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feo 1.

Maharastra bears great sympathy, for Mr. Vinayak Rao Savarkar, on account of his suffering in the cause of the motherland. A proposal has been made by several local papers in Maharastra to present him with a purse. The "Swadesh" this morning, urges that the purse should extend at least to a lakh of rupees and that early efforts should be made to collect the amount.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

A PRACTICAL HUMANITARIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir;—Those who know my esteemed friend Mr. Horniman, know him as a great humanitarian. His many noble and unforgettable acts of kindness to the rich and poor alike, his ardent services and keen devotion to the selfless work of ameliorating the lot of millions of God's sentient creatures and his great services to the suffering humanity during the influenza epidemics that had taken away thousands of our fellow-countrymen from us—are indeed remembered by us all. He is thus proved a great and practical humanitarian. Intimate friends like myself had many occasions to witness Mr. Horniman's various acts of charities and the money that he used to spend liberally for the afflicted and the distressed, without any distinction of caste or creed.

Here is one further act of his exemplary kindness and a sort of appreciation that Mr. Horniman has shown in practice. I am sure the following account will interest your readers, who I hope will follow Mr. Horniman's worthy example in treating their servants not only in their life times but after their deaths.

Mr. Horniman, as we all know was snatched away from us from his sick bed by the Government of Sir George Lloyd in the month of April 1919. When he was so suddenly deported, all his servants were naturally left uncared for but through the generosity of Mr. Horniman they were helped by him even though Mr. Horniman himself was deprived of the source of his income. From among these servants there was one whose name was "E" (I purposely do not like to mention his name). That man, lost his wife a few months earlier leaving behind a baby daughter of a few months old. When miseries come they do not come singly but in battalions and such was the fate of the baby daughter of poor "E," as he also died later on leaving the child as an orphan. I used to look after this "E" and when I was informed of his death a month ago, I wrote about it to Mr. Horniman, who while acknowledging the receipt of my letter, wrote in the course of his letter of the 3rd January as follows:—

"I am most grieved to hear about poor "E's" death. Your letter came to me as a great shock. His brother has been drawing Rs. 30 on my account for "E"'s benefit. I am sending instructions that this money is to be paid in future to you and I wish you to use it for the benefit of "E"'s little baby girl. I should not like her to be placed in an orphanage. With this money I think it should be possible for her to be placed in a thoroughly respectable family and looked after until I come out, and make other arrangements if necessary. But will you see.—I am sure you will.—that the people she is placed with, are really kind-hearted people who will take an interest in her and treat her as they would their own child. I should also like an understanding that corporal punishment of any kind will not be administered in any circumstances and in fact no cruel punishments for childish naughtiness. I know you will see to all this for me. I need hardly say how grateful I am to you for all you did for "E." It has been a great consolation to me to know why that he was being well looked after by you.

. . . . . .

If "E's" brother is married and he and his wife are trustworthy people the child might be placed with them if you think fit. You will arrange how much is to be paid monthly. If less than Rs. 30 will suffice, the balance can be put in the Savings Bank every month for her education later on."

The above letter, Sir, speaks for itself for the charitable nature and extreme generosity of temperament of this great humanitarian.—I mean Mr. B. G. Horniman. If all the masters understand from this letter how to behave with their servants, I am quite sure, they would be a source of solace to them (servants) Mr. Horniman, as ex. President of the Bombay Humanitarian League has fittingly proved his worth of being a stalwart of humanitarianism and let us hope all others follow his suit.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P NANAVATY.
Bhagirthi Building, Chikalwadi,
Grant Road.

KOLI CULTIVATORS IN CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

A meeting of about 200 Koli cultivators was held at Agarwada in Godhra Taluka 14 miles off the railway on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. People from several villages including those in the adjoining states attended. About 200 women also took part. The chief speakers were Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, a new member of the Bombay Council, for Panch Mahals and Mr. Govindgar, the Guru of Bhils, Koli State. Mr. Mukadam described the various kinds of unpaid compulsory labour which villagers in this tract were reported to be doing and exhorted them to do no such labour without adequate payment. All the Government subordinates get good allowances for touring expenses, and the people should not, therefore, do free work for or supply free rations to any one. The audience was also impressed with the necessity of their being fearless and not being terrorised by the police or the forest officials.

This was the first big gathering of its kind in the nor-east part of Godhra Taluka. People were shy in the beginning but they poured in hundreds in the afternoon. The Guru asked them to be religious, God fearing and clean in body and mind.

The President in winding up the business mentioned several kinds of service exacted by the village patels, money-lending Sowkars and Talukdars and Inamdars for marriage expenses in their families and asked them to resist all such illegal exactions. They were asked to abstain from drink and to urge the District Board to open more schools in their backward tract or failing that to withhold payment of local fund cess. The meeting lasted for over three hours and created much impression.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TATA BANK AFFAIRS.

LIQUIDATORS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

Kaikshushru N. Chandabhai and another ..... Appellants.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank ..... Respondents.

There were appeals from the orders of Mr. Justice Kemp in Chamber upon two petitions one made by the appellants and the other. The appellants were two of the liquidators appointed by the share holders of the Tata Industrial Bank by a resolution dated 5th August, 1923 pursuant to the Agreement, confirmed by the shareholders for the amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central Bank. On 10th November, 1923, they applied to the Court for directions with regard to certain disputes on the question of their right to have inspection of the books and papers of the Tata Bank and to be in charge of certain arbitration proceedings for fixing the amount to be paid to the directing shareholders of the Tata Bank, who refused to take one share of the Central Bank for two shares of the Tata Bank and Rs. 15 in cash per share as provided by the scheme of amalgamation. The second petition was presented by the two co-liquidators Messrs. Gilchrist and Billimoria praying for the removal of the appellant from their position as liquidators on the ground of alleged obstruction. Mr. Jusice Kemp held on the two petitions that the appellants were not entitled to the inspection which they sought and further ordered them to be removed from their office as liquidators.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. J. Desai, with J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General and Mr. V. F. Taraporewala appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Thakore for the appellants said that it appeared from the proceedings of the meetings of the shareholders of the Tata Bank that the appellants were joined as liquidators with Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Billimoria to see that the winding up of the Bank was not used as a cloak and also to serve as a check on their co-liquidators who were members of the firm of auditors of the Tata Bank and who were conversant with the books and the state of affairs of the Bank. The appellants were not conversant with the position of the Bank and they were entitled to be acquainted with the state of things. They were therefore entitled to the inspection. There was nothing unreasonable or obstructive in the attitude of the appellants. They were merely endeavouring to carry out the wishes of the shareholders as to the purpose for which they were joined as liquidators. They were not intended to be mere dummies as their colleagues and the joint-Board wanted them to be. Both under the law and by the terms of the agreement the liquidators were entitled to be in charge of the books and papers of the Bank. They were also entitled to appear before the arbitrators in the interests of justice.

Proceeding Mr. Thakore submitted that in claiming inspection and control of the arbitration proceedings, the appellants were insisting upon their ordinary rights as liquidators under the law.

The Chief Justice remarked that the question was whether the appellant's action was in the interest of the large body of shareholders who were in favour of the amalgamation.

The liquidators had been appointed to carry out the amalgamation. It was clear that the amalgamation was being hampered by the attitude adopted by the appellants.

Mr. Thakore submitted that the amalgamation was going on and was not being hampered by the action of the appellants: They had signed the submissions for arbitration and they had handed over the papers and documents to the Central Bank.

The learned trial judge's conclusions against the appellants were mere assumptions and were not justified. They were charged with collision with Mr. Shamdasani because they did not oppose the suggestion for Mr. Shamdasani's appointment as arbitrator and because Mr. Gazdar handed to him a copy of the balance sheet. But the balance sheet was available to all shareholders; and the appellants had not insisted on Mr. Shamdasani's appointment. The appellants had adopted an honest attitude and came before the Court to seek directions on the two points on which they bona-fide believed they were right. The respondent's petition for removal was merely a counterblast to the earlier petition of the appellants.

Their lordships after hearing Mr. Thakore dismissed the appeal without calling upon Mr. Desai. Their lordships intimated that they would give their reasons in writing later on.

Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. acted for the appellants.

Messrs. Little and Co. and Payne and Co for the respondents.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

SEPTUAGENARIAN ON TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, John Herman Muller *alias* Abdul Aji aged about 70 charged at the instance of C.I.D. Inspector E. A. Fern with counterfeiting Government Currency notes and being found in possession of materials and instrument for that purpose, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

It was stated by the prosecution that the C.I.D. acting on information supplied to them by Aloo Ibrahim Shaik, a Mahomedan, arrested the accused while engaged in counterfeiting currency notes with the requisite applicances.

Aloo Ibrahim, the informer, a cart-owner, residing at Nagpada deposed that he knew the accused as a painter for the last 20 years and more though they had not met each other for 15 years. On the 8th January they met for the first time after that long interval and entered into a conversation at the end of which the accused asked witness to take him to his house. Both of them repaired to witness' house where the accused told him that he was able to counterfeit currency notes and showed him three incomplete counterfeit notes. One of these he gave to witness and promised to return the next day to fill in the colours, etc. Before leaving his house, the accused further told him that he could counterfeit fifty and hundred rupee notes also, that he had the paper and the necessary chemicals but that he did not possess a genuine note to copy from. He therefore asked him to procure for him a fifty rupee note to copy from. Asked where he was living, the accused said that he was living in Colaba. Witness waited for the accused the next day, but the latter did not turn up as promised. Witness, therefore, went to the C.I.D. Office and narrated the whole story to Inspector E. A. Fern, who after consulting the Deputy Commissioner of Police gave witness a genuine fifty rupee note, the number and date of which were duly taken note of. Witness was also given a police sepoy in plain clothes to watch the accused. The accused came to witness's house on the 11th January and he was able successfully to trace on a thin tissue paper an exact copy of the genuine fifty rupee note which witness got from the C. I. D. After tracing a copy, he accused returned to witness the genuine note and told him that he would go to him after a day or two after completing the work. The accused then left the place. He returned on the 15th January to witness' house with six incomplete fifty rupee notes and the necessary chemicals, etc., and began to work at one of them. He was using a brush and some black colour. In the meantime, the witness went out and brought in Mr. Lyons of the C.I.D. who caught the accused red-handed. The half complete notes, instruments, chemicals and other allied articles were seized and a punch drawn out.

At the stage the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

INSPECTOR LYON'S EVIDENCE

C.I.D. Inspector Sydney C. O. Lyon said, on the 15th January 1924 at about 3 p.m. he accompanied by the informant Aloo and under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Police motored to the Parsi Statue at the Belasis Road and went up to the first floor of the Yusuf Kamadia Building at the Belasis Road and knocked at the door of the accused. The accused opened the door. His room was then searched and various materials for counterfeiting notes (drawn up in the *Panchanama* and exhibited before the Court) were found as also several counterfeited notes and one genuine note of Rs. 50. The accused was arrested and upon a statement made by him he (Inspector Lyon) took him to a room at the tank Bunglow behind the Chandu Ramji Compound at Colaba. There also materials for counterfeiting notes including chemicals were found after a search.

Babaji Daji Rane, a Hindu Maratha, (28) a sepoy to Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Solicitor said he knew the accused for the last two months or so. The accused was occupying his room at Colaba and that room was searched by the police, he allowed the accused to remain in his room at the instance of Mr. Mirza. He saw those materials in his room these were brought by the accused. Accused told him that he was doing painting work.

The accused was ordered to take his trial at the High Court.

LLOYDS BANK CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED AND RE-ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At the High Court to-day Justice Ormiston and a Common Jury disposed of case in which Srish Chunder Dutt and ve others were charged with conspiracy to cheat Lloyds Bank, with forgery and using forged document as genuine. There were four other accomplices, two of whom, Driver and Upendra were made approvers and the other two, Fernie and Sotendra were absconding. It was alleged that the accused used to open accounts in the bank in bogus names, to obtain letter of transfer from one branch to another by using forged letters, written on the bank papers, supplied by one of the accused, who as employed in the bank and eventually drew large sums of money from the Bank.

this way they were said to have cheated the bank to the extent of one lakh and seventeen thousand rupees.

The Jury unanimously found all the accused not guilty of all charges and his Lordship acquitted them. After their release, four of the accused were rearrested n a fresh charge.

KARNATAK P. C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Jan. 31.

A general meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be held in the National School building, Hubli, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 17th February, to consider among other matters the venue of the Congress and the programme of constructive work for the year.

The Provincial Council meets the same day at 2 p.m. Members are requested to intimate their arrival to the Taluka Congress Committee, Hubli.

BARKER & HOOPER
(COACHBUILDERS, India), LTD.
Beg to remind those who are likely to require
DELIVERY OF A CAR IN ENGLAND DURING 1924
That owing to the demand arising as the result of
THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
It is advisable to place orders as far in advance as possible to avoid disappointment.
FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY. 'Phone 41774.
KASHMIR GATE DEHI. 'Phone 1362.
Telegrams :—"COACHWORK."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Holiness Syedna Maulana Taher Saifuddin, High Priest of the Bohra Community arrived at Jamnagar on Tuesday morning amidst scenes of intense excitement and enthusiasm on the part of Jamnagar and Kathiawar Bohras.—A.P.

* * * *

A Madura message says:—The railway police of Madura arrested on Tuesday at Pothanur one Narayan Swami Chetty, an alleged bogus railway guard, and brought him here to produced before the Magistrate. It appears that the imposter guard came to Madura some time ago with a bogus order of the Traffic Manager of the south Indian Railway posting him as guard at Madura. The bogus guard showed that to the Madura station staff and took the charge of the train which he worked successfully upto Trichinopoly where his fraud was discovered.—A.P.

* * * *

His Excellency Lord Lytton presided at the Centenary celebration of the Calcutta Sanskrit College and in the course of his address pointed out that the Retrexchment Committee recommendation that the College should be decentralised had not been accepted and gave the institution a brilliant record of 100 years.—A.P.

* * * *

The Baby Week opened at Secunderabad on Wednesday with a Baby Show. Lady Lennox Russell in declaring the Exhibition open expressed delight at seeing so many mothers and impressed on them the necessity of cleanliness, regular and proper diet, fresh air, etc. Lady Russell then inspected the babies. Prizes were given to breast fed infants from under three months up to 12 months.—A.P.

* * * *

The sixth session of the All-India Musical Conference will be held at Ahmedabad from February 9 to February 13. Skilled musicians from different parts of the country will meet at the Conference.—A.P.

* * * *

In the course of an article on the work before our Legislators and public men in the "Indian Review" Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Retired Dewan of Mysore, says:—The Reforms have come in at a time of world unrest and since they are halting and inadequate they have only made people eager for what is still withheld from them.—A.P.

* * * *

Mr. G. Pilcher has been elected to the Assembly from the Bengal European constituency in place of Hon. Mr. G. Morgan resigned.—A.P.

* * * *

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters was the guest of the Governor during his stay at Singapore. He sailed on Thursday in "Macedonia" for Ceylon and India after completing three months' tour in the Far East and inspecting the Reuter organisation there.—A.P.

* * * *

Prince Yeswant Club's team from Indore defeated the Alwar State Cricket Team by an innings and 17 runs in the final match of the All-India Cricket Tournament, played on 27th and 28th ultimo at Ajmer before a record gathering of spectators.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*12 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	*20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	6 50
Kathiawar Express	7 45	8 20
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	13 45
Madras Mail	6 20	17 45
Poona Mail	11 55	12 5
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 55	7 30
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 0
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the meeting of the Working Committee held at Krishna Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday January 30th 1924 at 4-30 p.m.

The members present were:—1. Maulana Mahomed Ali (in the Chair) 2 Srj. Konda Venkatappayya 3. Maulana Shaukat Ali; 4. Srj. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande; 5. Srj. C. Rajagopalachariar; 6. Sardar Mangal Singh; 7. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj; 8. Dr. Saif-uddin Kitchlew; 9. Seth Reva Shanker J. Jhaveri; 10. Srj. Shankerlal Banker; 11. Srj. Jawharlal Nehru.

1. At the Chairman's suggestion silent prayers were offered for Mahatma Gandhi's recovery.

2. The minutes of the Working Committee meetings of the 26th December, 1923 and 2nd January, 1924 were confirmed.

3. The report and recommendations of the National Education Conference convened by Babu Bhagwan Das were laid before the Committee. It was decided to postpone its consideration till the formation of the National Education Board.

4. The letter dated 1st September 1923 of the principal of the Satyanadi Vidyalaya, Sakhigopal, was considered. The Committee decided that no further help could be given to the school.

5. The letter of the Secretary Utkal P.C.C. asking for financial help and the letter dated 28th August, 1923 from the Secretary Tilak Swaraj Fund Trustees was considered together with resolution No. 4 of the Working Committee dated 3rd August, 1923. The Committee decided that in view of the financial condition of the All-India Congress Committee no grant could be made to Utkal but that other assistance will be rendered in reorganising Congress work in the Province.

It was also resolved that Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande should look into the financial condition of all Provincial Congress Committees as ascertained by the auditor and should arrange for a member or members of the Working Committee or any prominent Congressman to visit such provinces as are in straitened circumstances in order to assist them in re-starting work and particularly in enrolling members and raising funds so that they may be in a position to organise effectively Congress work.

6. The letter dated 17th October, 1923 of the Secretary Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the letter dated 20th October, 1923 from Dr. P. C. Ghosh were considered together with all other papers relating to the Bengal Workers Fund. It was resolved that in view of the donor's letter the balance of the Workers' Fund with Mr. Ghosh be administered by him in his personal capacity and the account of the fund be sent by him to the All-India Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

7. Mr. P. V. Mahajan's complaint against the President of the Maharashtra P.C.C. was considered and it was resolved that Secretary Sjt. Jawaharlal Nehru be asked to deal with the matter and to dispose of it.

8. The letter dated the 17th December, 1923, of the Secretary Punjab P.C.C. regarding the balance of the Punjab Relief and Martial Law Funds was considered and it was resolved that resolution No. 9 dated the 17th January, 1922 of the Working Committee be confirmed and the amount be transferred to the A.I.C.C. funds.

9. Dr. Satnaye's scheme for Labour Organisation and Dr. Mukerjee's resolution relating thereto put before the Committee. It was resolved that in view of the present financial condition of the All-India Congress Committee the consideration of these schemes be postponed.

10. The Committee was informed by the Secretary that the Cocanada Congress Pavilion had been finally purchased on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee and the price paid. It was decided that the Secretary Mr. Deshpande do take charge of it and arrange for its transport to the Karnatak and for its storage and insurance.

Mr. Deshpande to obtain the necessary funds for the purpose from the Karnatak P. C. C.

11. Mr. Mandalik's complaints against new rules of the Maharashtra P. C. C. was considered. It appeared to the Working Committee that the last rule empowering the President to suspend any rule, gave too large and sweeping powers to the President. The Committee therefore requested the Maharashtra P. C. C. to state the reasons for having such a rule.

12. Considered the cable from South Africa inviting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Naidu's cable from East Africa. Resolved that Mrs. Naidu and Shri Banarsidas Chathurvedi to be requested to proceed to South Africa from East Africa to study the urgent problems affecting Indians and to give advice and render all possible assistance to them. The Secretary was authorised to incur necessary expenditure in this behalf.

13. It was decided that the application dated the 15th December, 1923, of the District Congress Committee, Bijapur be not considered as it had not come through the Provincial Congress Committee.

14. The application dated 2nd January, 1924 of the Secretary C. P. Hindusthani Provincial Congress Committee asking for a loan was put up before the Committee. Resolved that resolution No. 5 passed in the case of the Utkal application do also apply to this.

15. The audited accounts of the A. I. C. C. and P. C. Cs. for 1923 were laid before the Committee together with the auditor's suggestion that a statement be issued about Congress finances. It was resolved that the auditor be requested to get the accounts of the A. I. C. C. and the various P. C. Cs. printed in book form together with an introductory explanatory statement of the Tilak Swaraj Fund for the last three years in a popular form. The statement to be approved and signed by the Secretaries.

16. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's claim for Rs. 73-4 was referred to the Working Secretary for disposal.

17. The letter dated the 11th January, 1924 of the Secretary Bombay Provincial Congress Committee regarding the advance to be given to the Boycott Committee in terms of the Working Committee's resolution No. 6 dated the 2nd January, 1924 was considered. It was decided that the amount advanced by the Bombay P. C. C. will be as a loan to the All-India Congress Committee.

18. It was resolved that Rs. 5,000 be given to Shri Gangadhar Rao Deshpande for Canara Relief in terms of resolution No. 5 dated the 19th of September, 1923 of the Working Committee. The Secretary, Mr. Deshpande be requested to obtain and examine the accounts of the Malabar Relief Committee.

19. The papers relating to a loan to Tamil Naidu for Khadi work was referred to the All-India Khaddar Board for disposal.

20. Shri V. N. Chandavarkar's acknowledgement and thanks for the Cocanada Congress Resolution No. 1 was laid before the Committee.

21. Mr. Blizzard's letter dated 29th September, 1923 regarding the accounts of the "India" newspaper was considered. It was decided to request him to send the balance of the money £ 5. 1. 10 to the All-India Congress Committee.

22. Mr. J. M. Parekh's letter dated 30th August, 1923. was considered. The Working Secretary was authorised to take steps to have the library of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress brought over to India.

23. Application dated 24th January, 1924 of the Secretary District Congress Committee Vizagapatam for financial help for relief work in the areas visited by the Cyclone was considered. It was referred to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for disposal.

"SHUDHI AND SANGATHAN"

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Tilak Home Rule League and the Bombay National Union Swami Shradhanandji delivered lecture on the "Shudhi and Sangathan movement" at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya on Wednesday night, Mr. T. Prakasam presiding.

Mr. K. S. Khoiodiker said he was a Mahar and did not belong to any high caste. He praised the Shudhi movement and said Mahatma Gandhi and the Swamiji had conferred great favour on the nation by their untouchability movement. The Agakhani sect was ready to abolish untouchability in a moment by taking the untouchables into its fold. The modern Bombay restaurants of Iranis had done a great deal to abolish untouchability. But he asked the Hindus whether they were going to leave out of their consideration seven crores of untouchables altogether. Where would India be, and the great Hindu community, if the untouchables left them and embraced other religions. He again exhorted Hindus to treat the untouchables in a sane and sympathetic way.

MOVEMENT MISUNDERSTOOD.

The Swamiji said the movement was very much misunderstood and therefore much abused. He did not know about the feelings prevalent in Bombay but in the Punjab and the U. P. and Bengal it was the all-absorbing topic of the day. He wanted to place before them the real aim and object of the movements, so that they could understand the real position of those who were working for them. On the one hand the sponsers of those movements were considered to be the greatest enemies of this nation and on the other hand there were crores of Hindus who saw that those movements had been started to save the great nation. When men did not understand those movements they formed opinions according to their own wishes. The Hindu Sangathan movement was a movement for organisation. It was a movement to organise the ancient Aryan race which was now divided into sects and sub-castes and which was trodding down under its feet 6½ crores of its own kith and kin and those movements were for the purpose of reviving that ancient unity of the Aryan Nation and to make it as strong as it was in the time of Rama. This speaker quoted from Ramayana stating that Hindus were then strong in mind and strong in body, intellectual, and contented. Reading out of the census report for 1911 he said the Hindus had fallen in their numbers and they were a dying race, in the words of Col. Mukherji. The Hindu Mahasabha was first started in 1915 at Hardwar at the time of the Great Kumbha Mela. Because they were a nation of slaves they had become untruthful, and Brambacharya had also gone. Now there were no Brahmins and Kshtriyas. They were all Bamas. Then physique was going down and they had become a nation of cowards and physically they were deteriorating. What was the aim of the Sangathan movement? He was surprised that Muslim Congress leaders and even the Hindu leaders, in order to capture the Moslems, and not to displease them, were calling it a movment to harm Moslems. He resented Maulana Mahomed Ali's statement in his Congress speech at Cocanada that the Moslems were being reconverted in order to use them as auxiliaras in future. The speaker wanted every Hindu boy and girl to be strong so that they could protect themselves, and no-one would dare to look in their faces. He wanted the Hindu woman to become like Sita. He then referred to the depressed classes, who were really the suppressed classes, and who had even forgotten their rights and their self-respect. He regretted that the Hindu Sabha in Bombay had only 50 members, and spoke of his services for Hindu-Muslim unity in Delhi, where the blood of Moslems and Hindus had first commingled and not at Jallianwalla Bagh. He wanted Hindu-Muslim unity to be based on facts, and there could be a friendship only when Hindus became strong. Was it a virtue to become weak, for if they were weak they invited the strong to attack them. When all communities were strong there would be real unity in this country for there could be no unity between the strong and the weak. There were 6-1/2 crores of Hindus, but there feet were cut off. Unity would come only when the Hindus were united and they were an organic whole. That was the meaning of Hindu Sangathan. Until the Hindus were strong and helped the Mahomedans they could have no Swaraj.

THE SHUDHI MOVEMENT.

Coming to the Shudhi movement, the speaker said, at the beginning of British rule high caste Hindus used to be converted into Christianity, but when Aryanism came the movement received a check and the missionaries turned their attention to the lower classes. Hindus had trampled down under their feet the depressed classes, who were yearning to come back to the Hindus. He appealed to the Hindus to take the touchables into the fold and thus absorb them completely.

MR. PRAKASAM'S REMARKS.

Mr. T. Prakasam said he had gone through Malabar during the rebellion and he had seen with his own eyes the desolation wrought there, the deserted horses, etc. and his party was only saved by some incident when returning, with their khadi dress on, for the military had crossed that road a short time afterwards. He had also visited Multan and Shaharanpur and witnessed the atrocities in those places, but he was not going to trouble them with their description. The incidents in those places had made him weep and the Congress leaders who were there wept loudly when they were told of the sufferings of the Hindus there. While non-cooperation had made most of them strong and self-reliant in some respects, it had made them cowards in respect of the Hindu-Muslim question. He owned it. When he was approached that morning to preside over the Swamiji's meeting, he had read what had happened at the previous meeting. But the Swamiji was a free man—free from politics, and that could not be said of the speaker. His mind was so full of impressions that they could not be obliterated by any position that he might take up. Yet, he felt that he had not been doing justice to himself, and to the movements in which he had thrown himself heart and soul. Freedom of religion was the highest which a human being could claim and no one should compel another to forsake his faith and embrace another. But he thought no good would be served by looking back into past history,—to what happened in 1921 and 1922. The Hindus had accepted the Khilafat movement and had worked for it with all their strength, just as their Moslem brothers had accepted the Punjab wrongs and had made the course of the freedom of India as their own. After all there were only three things upon which the whole movement turned, namely, the Punjab, Khilafat wrongs and Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi had made the Hindus realise that a wrong done to Muslims was a wrong done to the Hindus. But he did not agree that physical strength was everything; it was the spirit and moral strength that was required. They must remember the Guru-ka-Bagh and Nagpore in that instance. Lala Lajpatrai had seen him on the question of Hindu-Moslem dissensions and they had decided they should call a meeting when these differences should be openly ventilated and there should be some plain talk. Unless they had a frank heart-to-heart talk they would never be able to dispose of their differences. He agreed that wherever riots had occurred Hindus had suffered most and that Hindus were cowards. They had not done their duty properly, but providence which was just was watching over their destinies and people would get justice.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

About the depressed classes, he said the upper class Hindus had become God-less and irreligious and so they were sufffering. He had been ex-communicated some 25 years for going to England, but now even the most orthodox Brahmins had no objection to taking their food with him. They had to remove the causes of Hindu-Moslem dissensions and strengthen unity first.

The Swamiji said Hindus had become cowards physically and unless they became strong they would never be able to protect themselves. He wanted the Hindus to become strong not with a view to attacking the Moslems, but with a view to their being able to bear the blows which they might receive. He himself had been threatened in Multan and some Pathans had taken a vow to take his life, and a Moslem had warned him of that account. But, said the Swamiji, he had told his Moslem friend that it was always said that Islam was not propagated by the sword and if they took his life it would only prove that that assertion was wrong. He then quoted the example of an Arya Samaj preacher who had been killed by a Moslem when he was reconverting people.

Mr. Prakasam said he was not against Hindus becoming strong. But they must have a peaceful atmosphere, for by their quarrels a third party benefitted. They must work out their programme properly. Hindu-Muslim unity was one of the items of Congress programme, and he admitted that everything had not been done by them towards that end.

FIRST WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The first wheat forecast for 1923-24 shows that the total area sown is estimated at 3,02,03,000 acres as against 2,94,99,000 acres (revised estimate) at this time last year or an increase of two per cent. as compared with the final area 3,08,44,000 of last year. The present estimate shows a decrease of two per cent.

REUTER'S MONOPOLY IN FOREIGN NEWS,

A REPLY.

The following reply is given by Reuter's to Mr. Herbert Bailey's article on the above subject in "The Nation and The Athenaeum":—

Sir,—Mr. Herbert Bailey's interesting article in your issue of December 8th shows that the mind even of an experienced journalist can harbour certain views of Reuters' position and methods which are very far removed from the truth. Mr. Bailey is kind enough to say that "No one will accuse Reuters of distributing false or perverted news," and that "Reuters has a reputation for reliability that has been well earned." But he alleges (1) that "in recent years Reuters has become nothing but a presenter of official news"; (2) that by its alliance with foreign news agencies it floods the English Press with "the views of foreign Governments disguised as pure news"; and (3) that it possesses a monopoly in foreign news which is "perilous." Will you permit me to deal very briefly with these three statements?

(1) During the Great War it was incumbent upon Reuters, as a British agency to hold itself at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. Its organization was used to transmit throughout the world the British case, which it believed to be the case of truth and justice. But, except during that period, Reuters never has been, and it is not to-day, in any conceivable sense an official agency. In common with other news agencies and with the Press at large, it occasionally receives official information, but it publishes such information at its own discretion and under no sort of official direction.. It is as jealous of its independence as any newspaper. Reuters' aim is objective truth—facts, not opinions. Opinions, when they are issued, are quoted as the opinions of this or that person or group, which constitutes them news facts. Reuters, as such, has no opinions and no bias; it is without allegiance to any school or party. The statement to which you refer in your editorial note was repudiated by the Foreign Office, which scarcely looks like official tutelage.

(2) It is true that Reuters is in alliance with nearly all the great national news agencies of the world. These foreign alliances have been formed because the agencies in question are the best in their respective countries, and they provide the simplest machinery for getting rapid and accurate news. But in every case the news so provided is checked and supplemented by Reuters' own correspondents. With the propaganda of any foreign country Reuters never has had, and never will have, any dealings. In recent months, in connection with Turkey and the situation in the Ruhr, it has published statements very little to the liking of countries with whose news agencies it is in alliance. Mr. Bailey seems to be under a misapprehension. "Let a special correspondent", he says, "detect a foreign Government in one of its deceptions, as I have done, and see who sends the official denial around the earth more quickly even than one can present the truth. It is Reuters' news Agency". Certainly. The fact sent round the world is that a foreign Government has issued a denial—a piece of news. Reuters does not, on its own authority, deny the special correspondent's discovery unless it is one which, as has sometimes happened, Reuters has found through its own inquiries to be a mare's nest. Mr. Bailey's statements, indeed, destroy each other. Reuters can scarcely be the faithful mouthpiece of both the British and foreign Governments, unless the Age of Saturn has returned and all Governments think with one mind.

(3) I have some difficulty in understanding what Mr. Bailey means by a "monopoly." A news agency subsidized and controlled by its own Government and by foreign Governments, and using the purchase thus obtained to enable it to outdistance its rivals, might fairly be termed a monopoly. A news agency which owes its position to the abilities of its correspondents and the excellence of its organization, and to a reputation for reliability and honesty which is better than any mechanism, is surely a very different thing. A business may rightly be described as a monopoly when its success does not depend upon the quality of the article supplied, but upon certain artificial defences and privileges. Of such a business Reuters is the extreme opposite. If it failed in the speed and accuracy of its news its position would disappear like a castle of sand.

The policy and the practice of Reuters have always been identical with those of its ally, the Associated Press of America. The Associated Press, Mr. Bailey says, "has been encouraged to place the truth above the wishes of foreign Governments." No one familiar with that great organization would believe that it needed any encouragement in a course which both common honesty and common sense make obligatory upon any news agency which hopes to endure. The one vital and inestimable asset of such a business is a reputation for candour, independence, and truth.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BUCHAN,
Deputy Chairman of Reuters.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' CONFERENCE.

DEWAN OF KOLHAPUR PRESIDES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 30.

Under the auspices of the Kolhapur Arya Samaj a Depressed Classes Conference was held this evening presided over by Rao Bahadur Dewan Saheb R. V. Sabnis. The President in an impressive speech deprecated the term untouchable and referred to the audience of His late Highness Shah Maharaj officially removing all restrictions on the Depressed Classes in the use of public waterpipes, reservoirs etc. and entitling them to equal treatment with other state subjects. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the Kolhapur State and the British Government and demanding equality of treatment for the Depressed Classes and the removal of the ban imposed on them at certain places by including them among the criminal tribes

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A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy. He has been fed on Glaxo and I think it has assisted nature in a wonderful way."

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Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder the feeder Baby likes best.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the coffee coloured label. The words "for consumption in the tropics." The food is packed in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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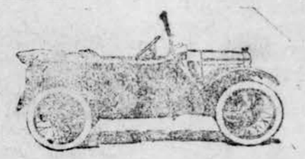
Austin 7



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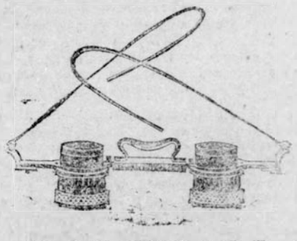

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Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

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The tonic properties of Mother Seigel's Syrup act directly on the organs of digestion, toning, strengthening, and stimulating them to healthy activity. Thus it enables them to perform their vital functions naturally and without strain. Indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headaches, pains after eating, then become impossible. Put Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test after your next meal, but be sure you obtain the genuine.
For
INDIGESTION
CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

POACHING ON THEIR RIGHTS.

TEXT OF SEGREGATION BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill on Segregation which will be coming up before the South African Parliament, shortly. If it becomes law it is believed that Indians will be reduced to the level of the aborgines of South Africa.

SEGREGATION.

Bill to make provision for the reservation of residential and trading areas in Urban areas for persons, other than natives, having racial characteristics in common.

Be it enacted, etc., etc.

REQUEST BY URBAN LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR APPLICATION OF ACT.

1. Whenever an Urban local (Authority shall intimate to the Minister:—

(a) That any area within its limits is wholly or for the greater part occupied for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by a particular class of persons, or that an area within these limits is available for the exclusive occupation for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by a particular class of persons: and

(b) That it is desirable that the provisions of this Act should be applied in respect of such area. It shall be lawful for the Minister to appoint a Commission consisting of not more than three persons (hereinafter called the Commission) to investigate and report upon the desirability of applying to such area and to the Urban area within which it is situated the provision of this Act.

DUTY AND POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to enquire and report upon the following:—

(a) the extent and nature of the area which was the subject of intimation under Section 1 of this Act:

(b) the number, dimensions, situation and nature of sites occupied or available therein for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes as the case may be.

(c) Whether there would be afforded by the area proper and adequate facilities for residences or trading sites or both as the case may be for the particular class of persons concerned:

(d) Whether due and proper provision exists or is assured for water, lighting, sanitary and other necessary services within the area.

(e) Whether it is desirable that the provisions of this Act should be applied in respect of the area: and

(f) Any other matter which the Minister or the Commission may deem necessary or desirable.

2. The Commission shall have all such powers, jurisdiction and privileges as were conferred upon the Commission referred to in Ordinance No. 30 of 1902 of the Transvaal, and all and several the provisions of that Ordinance shall mutatis mutandis apply in respect of the Commission and its proceedings.

PROCLAMATION OF CLASS AREAS.

3. (1) At any time within six months after the receipt of the report of the Commission, the Governor-General may by Proclamation in the Gazette so declare that, on and after a date to be mentioned in the Proclamation the area defined therein shall be a class residential area, or a class trading area, or a class residential and trading area within the Urban area.

(2) More than one area within the Urban area may, by any such proclamation, be defined as class residential areas, or as class trading areas, or as class residential and trading areas as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Precious and Base Minerals Act of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) or any amendment thereof or in any other law, a class trading area may be established under this Act on land within an Urban area which, in terms of the said Act No. 35 of 1908 or any amendment thereof is proclaimed land or land held under mining title.

ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN CLASS AREAS.

4. From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act establishing a class residential area or a class residential and trading area, it shall not be lawful, save as provided in Section Ten of this Act:—

(a) for any person other than a person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of lease of immovable property within any such area: or

(b) for any persons of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of lease of immovable property anywhere within the Urban area save within the limits of the class residential area or of the class residential and trading area, as the case may be.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the renewal of a lease of immovable property where a right to such renewal is held under a lease existing at the date aforesaid.

TRADING IN CLASS TRADING AREAS OR CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TRADING AREAS.

5. (1) From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act establishing a class trading area or a class residential and trading area within any Urban area, it shall not be lawful for any Licensing Court, Board or authority or for any person authorised to grant or issue licences or permits to carry on any trade or business within the Urban area:

(a) to grant or issue to any person other than a person of the class concerned any licence permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business within the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be: and

(b) to grant or issue to any person of the class concerned any licence or permit to carry on any trade or business within the Urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be.

Provided, however, that if the Governor-General is satisfied that it is in the general interest of the public that it should be permitted to persons of the class concerned or any restrict number of such persons to carry on any particular trade or business with in the Urban area, elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be, he may by proclamation in the gazette for such periods as he may therein fix, exempt persons of the class, concerned or a restricted number of such persons from the operation of paragraph (b) of this sub-section in respect that particular trade or business.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit the grant to any person holding, at the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act any licence, permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business, or the renewal of such licence, permit or other authority.

EXTENTION OF CLASS AREAS.

6 (1) Whenever in the opinion of the Urban Local Authority concerned, any area established under this Act as a class residential area or class trading area or a class residential and trading area, proves inadequate for, or unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the Urban area, and the Urban Local Authority deems it desirable to extend any such area or to create a new class residential area or class trading area or class residential and trading area, the Urban Local Authority may communicate its opinion to the Minister, who thereupon may take all such steps as he may take upon receipt of an intimation under Section 1 of this Act.

(2) All and several the powers exercisable under this Act in respect of the establishment of a class residential area or class trading area or a class residential and trading area shall be exercisable in respect of the establishing of a new area or the extention of any existing area of like character.

SUSPENSION OF PROVISIONS OF ACT.

7. (1) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area established under this Act is inadequate for or unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the Urban area concerned, and that, by reason of the delay which would necessarily take place in removing the causes of the inadequacy or unsuitabilitiey serious prejudices would be suffered by that population unless the provisions of this Act in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area be suspended, he may by Proclamation in the gazette to declare that, from and after a date to be therein mentioned the provisions of this Act shall be suspended in respect of the class residential area or class trading area or class residential and trading area concerned.

(2) From and after such date the provision of this Act shall in all respects cease to apply to the area deemed to be inadequate or unsuitable, and, in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area, to the other parts of the Urban area within which it is suitated.

(3) The Governor-General may, whenever he may deem fit, to reproclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area as the case may be, any area which has been the subject of suspending proclamation under sub-section one of this Section or to Proclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area under this Act any area which wholly or partly include any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under sub-section one of this Section.

CLASS AREA FOR ASIATICS TO BE AREA IN WHICH UNDER LAW 3, 7885 (1) ASIATICS MAY OWN FIXED PROPERTY

8. Any class residential area, or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this Act for any Asiatics race shall for the purpose of section two (b) of law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal be deemed to be an area within which, in terms of that law, fixed property may be owned by Asiatics.

CLASS ADVISORY BOARD.

9. (1) For every class residential area, or class trading area, or class residential and trding area established under thic Act there shall be an Advisory Board consisting of not less than three persons of the class concerned resident within the Urban area, in addition to a chairman who in the case of a non-European area, may a European. The mode of election or selection of members of any such Board the period and conditions of the office of the members, and the proceedure of the Board shall be defined by regulations made by the Urban Local Authority and approved by the Minister.

(2) It shall be the function of an Advisory Board established under this Section to advise the Urban Local authority in respect of any matter referred to it by such authority for advice, and no by-law or regulation particularly affecting the interest of the class of persons concerned shall be made or withdrawn by an Urban Local Authority, unless the advice of such advisory board shall first have been obtained in respect of the making or withdrawal, as the case may be, of such by-law or regulation.

SAVINGS AND EXEMPTIONS.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section Three and of Section 8 of this Act, nothing in this Act contain shall be deemed:—

(a) To affect the operation of law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal or any ammendment thereof of Section Two of Act No. 18 of 1913, of Act No. 37 of 1919 of Chapter No. 33 of the Orange Free States law book or any ammendment thereof; or of any other law prohibiting, restricting regulating or in any way affecting the ownership or occupation of immovable property or trading by Asiatics or by coloured persons: or

(b) To prohibit the acquisition by the government or any Urban Local Authority for educational, Municipal of any other public purposes of the ownership or occupation of any immovable property: or

(c) To prohibit the acquisition at any time of land or interest in land or the lease or occupation of any immovable property by devalution or succession on death whether under a will or on intestacy: or

(d) To prohibit any executor of a deceased estate or any trustee in insolvency from holding any immovable property or trading under any licences where power to do any such thing is conferred upon him by any law: or

(e) To investigate or affect in any manner whatever any agreement or other transaction for the sale or purchase of land lawfully catered into prior to the date mentioned in any proclamation under this Act establishing a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area.

(2) Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to effect any officer of the consular service or any person to whom the Governor-General may grant letters of exemption from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

INTERPRETATIONS OF TERMS.

11. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context:—"Class of persons" includes any European persons or any other persons having, in the opinion of the Minister common racial characteristics, but does not include any natives as that term is defined in Section 29 of the Natives Urban Area Act 1923, (Act No. 21 of 1923.)

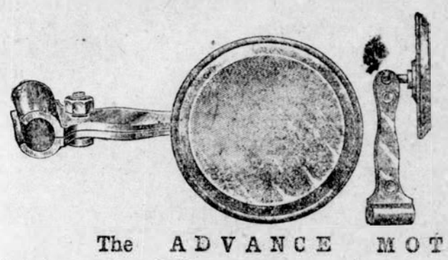
"Minister" means Ministers of the Interior or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General may assign the administration of this Act.

"Urban Area" means an area under the jurisdiction of an Urban Local Authority.

"Urban Local Authority" means any municipal Council, Borough Council, Town Council or Village Council or any Town Board, Village Management Board, Local Board or Health Board.

In Monday's meeting of the Court of the Nagpur University after transacting several items of official business Mr. Behari's resolutions (1) that in consideration of the present financial position of the University no travelling and halting allowance for first three years be paid to any member and savings be applied to foundation of University Library. (2) that all appointments made by the University be solely confined to bona fide residents of the C. P. and Berar were ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor.(A. P.).

STADIUM MOTOR MIRRORS.



The two ball joints by which the mirror can be adjusted to any desired angle, ensuring a full and perfect view of all overtaking traffic.

The two nuts, a turn of which holds the mirror at any desired angle so firmly that vibration cannot disturb the adjustment.

The screw plate fitting. The Stadium Motor Mirror is supplied with clip fitting as sketch, and is suitable for *all* Cars. BRASS.

The round mirror (5in. diameter) of heavy bevelled plate glass.

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IMPRESSIONS ABOUT COCANADA CONGRESS.

Babu Hardayal Nag writes in the "Servant":—

Negotiations for bringing all the parties to a common understanding failing, Rajagopalachari's compromise resolution with Pandit Syamsundar Chakravarty's counter resolution as amendmeit and all other amendments were duly placed before the subjects committee. In Rajagopalachari's resolution Mr. Das's name was put down as seconder, but he did not turn up. Mr. Motilalji acted as his substitute in a later stage of the proceedings. Pandit Syamsundar Chakrabarty made a splendid speech but leaders of bureaucratic tendency were not to be influenced by any speech. Srijut Vijoyraghavachari also made an excellent speech in support of his amendment which became the occasion for the Vijoyraghavachari and Nehru incident. It is true Srijut Vijoyrachavachari bitterly criticized the language of the compromise resolution. But he never made any personal attack. Pandit Motilal Nehru made the personal attack upon Srijut Vijoyraghavachari directly and severely criticized his reversion to legal practice. However President allowed Srijut Vijoyraghavachari to retaliate and the matter became an incident of mutual personal recrimination. When all the amendments were lost and Rajagopalachari's resolution was carried the president made an appeal not to carry the amendment to the open house. Syam Babu immediately gave notice that he would move his amendment in the open house. I was hesitating when Srijut Jagat Narain of Behar placed before me a written notice of moving my amendment in the open house. I could not longer hesitate and at once signed the notice. A rumour spread in the pandal Subjects Committee hall, delegtas camps' dining hall's and every other place in connection with the Congress to the effect that Ali Brothers would leave the Congress, if Rajagopalachari's compromise resolution was defeated. A very strong feeling was created in favour of the two Moulanas who strongly declared themselves in favour of Triple Boycott, but at the same time they were unwilling to be a party to the wholesale rejection of the Delhi compromise. That attitude of theirs bewitched many a mind. Srijut Rajagopalachari spared no literary skill to make the draft of the compromise resolution acceptable to the orhodox No. changers and the Swarajists but he signally failed. That the Swarajists were not fully satisfied with the draft appeared from the speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru in support of the resolution and his straight answers to straight questions in the Subjects Committee Mr. Das also took the same attitude when he rose to second the resolution in the open congress. His seconding without any speech means nothing but want of whole-hearted support. In answer to a straight question whether the Swarajist would interpret the Cocanada compromise as extending the Delhi permission to coming bye-elections, Panditji said Sj. Rajagopalachari's resolution was a compromise resolution and that it meant perpetuation of the Delhi permission. He further said, "we say, we are congress, you say, you are congress." meaning thereby that the Swarajists were determined to capture the congress and they were not prepared to move an inch from this determination. Ali-Brothers were apparently satisfied with the patched-up peace for the time being as there was no immediate getting out of the difficulty Moulana Mahammadali had created at Delhi. Maulana Mahamadali was especially glad that each party could interpret the resolution in its own way, very few liked co-operation converted into non-co-operation and "Vice-versa" by interpretation. It has become almost a matter of common knowledge that council-entry is not only on non-co-operation but negation of it. The world is understood by actualities and not interpretation. Council entry and boycott of Council are two ideas of opposite character. One is destructive of the other. They are not convertible by interpretations. Persons having or believing in a programme of their own different from and contradictory to that of the Congress and having no faith in the Congress programme are not entitled to remain within the Congress far less to be members of the Congress organisations and it is impossible for these two parties of two different and contradictory creeds to work together. This view of the compromise muddle presented itself more strongly at Cocanada than at Delhi. Almost all the orthodox non-co-operators clearly understood that it was not possible to keep the Swarajists within the Congress without endangering its very existence.

There can be no doubt that Rajagopalachari's resolution gave nothing new to the Swarajists. It rather took much of what had been given at Delhi. It was only a diplomatic stroke to please the Ali Brothers and some orthodox peace makers. But purity abhors diplomacy and the puritan party could not consistently be party to it. The moral victory was theirs although Rajagopalachari's resolution was carried inspite of the strenuous opposition. It was a magnificent victory for those Bengal delegates who had been deprived of their right of franchise at Delhi by the outrageous decision of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The astral body of non-violent non-co-cueration which was killed and buried at Delhi again incarnated at Cocanada. But these are all matters of sentiments and feelings. The situation has not improved at all. There was no real reunion between Srijut Rajagopalachari and Mr. Das although they are reported to be the joint author of the draft of the compromise resolution. The Swarajists remained as irreconcilable as ever if not more so and the puritan non-co-operators were firm and their refusal to compromise their principle if not firmer Srijut Rajagopalachari has formed a new party which may be called the new middle group. The old and the new middle groups formed a coalition and voted for Rajagopalachari's compromise resoluton. Among the old middle group there are persons who are carried more by their feelings than by thought. They are worshippers of personalities and they were scarcely seen in any working mood. Cocanada Congress like its predecessor at Delhi failed to give the country and lead. The question of Civil disobedience has almost been shelved. No workable programme for constructive work was placed before the Country.

DELHI PSEUDO-SWARAJ SABHA.

NOTHING TO DO WITH SWARAJ COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

A message appeared in the "Pioneer" which had reference to a resolution passed by a certain body called the Swaraj Sabha of Delhi which declared that the said body was not satisfied with Maulana Mahomed Ali's statement explaining his position with regard to what was called the "soul force wireless message" from Mahatma. The responsible office bearers of the Swaraj Committee of Delhi authoritatively deny passing any such resolution, but it appears that certain persons styling themselves Swaraj Sabha are distinct from the Swaraj Committee of Delhi, the latter being the body of which Hakim Ajmal Khan is the President. The said message, therefore should not be treated as having anything to do with the latter body which alone is duly affiliated to the Central Swaraj Party of the Congress.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUES.

MRS. BEASANT IN PANIC STRICKEN MOOD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

In the course of a leading article in "New India" regarding the Bengal Council resolution about the release of political prisoners, Mrs. Beasant says:—"He (Mr. C. R. Das) prefers to cripple the present Government by depriving it of the weapon without which he could not himself keep peace if he accepted the power offered to him to give Bengal Swaraj." She adds "to deprive the existing Government, irresponsible as it is, of all the power to strangle insurrectionary movement, admitted to exist until the Home Rule Government has taken over the reins, is merely to ensure the period of anarchy to be followed as always by military despotism and the disappearance for all time of all hope of liberty".

MR. GANESH VIDYARTHI RELEASED

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, after serving one year's rigorous imprisonment, was released this morning from the Naini Jail. Many prominent men from Cawnore, Allahabad and volunteers of the Cawnpore Gandhi Sewa Sumiti welcomed nd gave him a hearty reception at the ail Gate. He was profusely garlanded amidst the cries of Vandematram. Vidyarthiji has decided to stay here for two ays reaching Cawnpore Thursday noon.

PLAGUE AT MADURA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A Madura message says:—The District Magistrate of Madura has declared Sholavandan to be plague infected, and has issued an order under plague regulations that such of the inhabitants of Sholavandan as do not get themselves innoculated should evacuate the place. The District Magistrate has also declared some of the wards of Madura Municipality as plague infected.

KERALA NOTES.

THE ALLEPY TRAGEDY.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN. Jan. 25.

The Motor launch tragedy which occurred last week in Travancore between Allepi ey and Quilon, has spread not a little consternation among the travellers who have often to place their lives at the safe custody of unscrupulous boat managers, whose only care is to get the maximum income at minimum cost and time. The unfortunate passengers who sailed that dismal night, were huddled together in a Boat which was licensed to carry only 95 passengers. From personal inquiries at Cochin, I find that more than a hundred persons have been saved from the boat, nearly 20 have died and that many lie buried inside the boat, which has not yet been recovered from the sea. Mr. Kumaran Asan, one of the leading vgures in Malayalam poetic literature and a leading light of the Thiya Community has unfortunately been lost. Similar occourrences are not new to Travancore.

Every time it has created public discontent, but the Government has not discharged its duty. Coming close upon the Murajapam, when lakhs of people assembled at Trivandram, the authorities concerned, ought to have kept a strict watch over these boats in order to ward off such dangers. The place where the tragedy happened, is no near the shore that any boy could have freely escaped. And yet it is a pity that the Boat has not been lifted out of water. It is hoped that the Travancore Government will thoroughly investigate the matter and do the needful to allay public feeling.

It is gratifying to note that the Travancore Legislative Council, has passed a resolution that spinning should be encouraged in the State schools. The resolution was worded in such a way, as to give no rise to any political controversy. The Director of Public Instruction Mr. Hodgson, could not tolerate such a proposal which aimed at the removal of economic distress in the country.

The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Dr. Coombes, is asked to retire, in spite of the fact that the gentleman desires extension of service in the State.

A retired Doctor from Calicut is appointed in his place. It is on the plea of age that the present Doctor is asked to retire but the coming doctor is older than his predecessor. Perhaps the Doctor is not in the good books of the powers that be.

CONGRESS WORK.

The Kerala Congress Committee met at Ernakulam on the 20th instant. Many resolutions for the reorganisation of Congress work in the Province were passed. Mr. K. P. Gayatr Vallabiyar Vakil and Municipal Councillor at Palghat presided on the occasion. The Congress workers have decided to tackle the problem of untouchability, and a special committee has been appointed to adopt measures. Mr. T. K. Madhavan of Travancore is in the said committee. Another committee to organise relief in the famine-stricken Taluks of Palghat is also appointed.

The Thiyas of Northern Malabar, in a meeting assembled, have passed a resolution to the effect that, Pulayas who are below them in social status should not enter their temples. This is the way in which the system of caste works here. Of course, the high caste-men set the fashion. A good deal of educative propaganda, amongst all people is badly wanted.

"HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Syed Mahmud has contributed some article to your esteemed paper on the position of Hindus under Muslim rule. He has tried to show that it constitutes "one of the noblest endeavours at Empire Building on a basis of national solidarity that the world has ever seen". I think that oft-recurring misunderstanding between Hindus and Muslims is to a great extent due to the deep rooted, wrong impression created on the public mind by distorted accounts of this period of Indian history. One may not agree with all that the distinguished writer has to say but all will agree that Dr. Syed Mahmud has discussed points of great importance and interest. May I, therefore, suggest that the articles be published in the form of a booklet for the students of Indian history?—Yours, etc.,

J. K. CHAUPANERIA.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

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REGINA HAIR OIL
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It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.
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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.
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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e. As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

The bottle of your Liminent Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V.P.P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

RAHI RAM c/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAI,
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abou.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

HUVALDAR LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

DEAR GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life.

CHARAN DASS c/o PARBHDIAL,
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ISMAIL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been written in your columns on the proposed Ismail College at Andheri. Please allow me also some space to express my humble views on the matter.

It is generally believed, and rightly, that the Muslim community is very backward in education. This is not only a belief but it is a fact. There may be other reasons of this backwardness of Mussalmans, but to me, appears one reason only, namely. their *poor condition*.

It is suggested in some quarters that scholarship should be given to poor students instead of establishing a College. Such suggestions are very undesirable. For Mahomadans students it is very difficult to cultivate the sense of self-respect, in Colleges where the majority of their brethren students is of other communities. And this absence of self-respect results in their becoming heartless, courageless, and so on. It is, therefore, highly desireable, nay extremely necessary that Bombay Presidency should have a Muslim College. But the college should be on the lines of *Aligarh College*. The Andheri College should be the centre of Islamic culture in Bombay Presidency.

I admit that scholarships should be given to deserving students: but this should not come in the way of establishing the college. The College must be first established and then scholarships granted. The college should make arrangement for free lodging and boarding for orphans and poor students: but this can be done only when the college is founded. The peculiarity of this college should be free tuition eg. fees should be taken from no student—rich and poor. But to discuss now such questions is premature. Let us have first a college and then, God's willing we shall have a "duty society", like that of Aligarh, that shall see after deserving students.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following grievances of the Parsi residents of the "N. N. Wadia Trust Buildings" at Lall Baug, Parel, Government Gate Road.

Whenever there is a strike (either Railway or Mills, &c.) or a disturbance in Bombay, we, *Parsis only* are much more harassed, beaten with "Stones" or "lathis" by some of the strikers themselves and other "wandering badmashes", at *both* ends and corners of Currey Road Bridge which bridge is the *most dangerous one* only for the Parsi community putting up round this locality.

Sir this is *mainly due* to the "absence" of police there. Neither in peaceful times nor in such difficult times of strikes a single policeman is to be seen at these ends and corners of the said Currey Bridge, which is most regrettable!

I might, as well, inform you that if complaints are sent to the Police in numbers, they, merely to show the public their *intense feeling* towards the Indians, keep a man or two just "for a few days only," and afterwards nobody is to care for us!

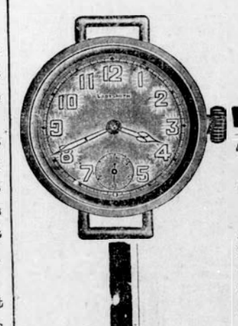
I, therefore, through the medium of your highly-esteemed paper, request the Police Commissioner of our Bombay city to make adequate arrangements for stationing up "a couple of Police Sepoys *all throughout the peaceful as well riotous times.*" Will the Police Commissioner take immediate measures in this serious case? Thanking you for the trouble extended to myself and the Parsi community, Yours, etc.,

M. J. MALEGAMVALA.

Wadia Chawls Lall Baug Parel.
Jan. 31.

The Royal Commission on Public Services arrives in Patna on the 3rd instant. They commence their work of examining selected witnesses of various services from the 4th instant and continue till the 8th instant.

The Benares Liberal League adopted a resolution this evening urging the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi specially in view of his present state of health.—(A. P.)



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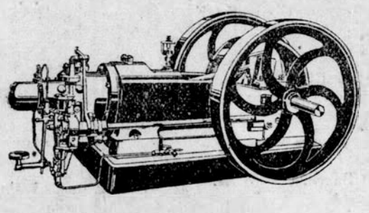

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